

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1129—Vol. XXVII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

[STAMPED...SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.]

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The following are MEMBERS of the MINING EXCHANGE:—

W. Bawden.	J. Herron.	J. J. Reynolds, jun.
T. Bensusan.	Jehu Hitchins.	H. B. Rye.
C. Best, jun.	W. Michell.	George Spratley.
W. Birdsey.	G. Moore.	T. P. Thomas.
F. E. Blyth.	J. H. Murchison.	J. S. Tripp.
J. B. Breshley.	T. Palmer.	W. Ward.
P. Clay.	J. B. Pike.	Watson and Cuell.
Thos. Field.	Powell and Cooke.	P. Watson.
W. C. Foulkes.		N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, April 9, 1857.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts, although not in the practice of recommending particular shares, cannot refrain from calling special attention to the following FROXIMATE DIVIDEND MINES, as being likely, in the course of this year, to pay a percentage on present purchases far exceeding any income to be derived from dividends. The mines indicated as worthy immediate attention are—Wheal Sidney, 24½; 5; Calstock Consols, 24½; 4; Wheal Margery, 21½; 4; Great Hewas, 24; 5; Wheal Edward, 24; 5; Cradock Moor, Gonomens, Kelly Bray, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Copper Hill, Drake Walls, Trefoil, Carnyorth, Great Vor, and Catherine and Jane, at market prices. The most precise information given on application, on the actual status of all the above, which Mr. Crofts considers are an unexceptionable selection.

Just published, price One Shilling, a
MANUAL OF MINING, AND ADVICE TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH MINES. By JAMES CROFTS, Mining Broker.
London: Published at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London; and sold by B. Clarke, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES; and begs to refer to his *Weekly Mining Review*, published every Friday.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON (E.C.)
PURCHASES and SALES effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES.
Reliable information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 10 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of the value of individual mines. FERRIS WATSON, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.
Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Commission 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
27, Threadneedle-street, London, April 9, 1857.

MATTHEW FRANCIS, after a week, if this advertisement is not withdrawn, will be in a position to NEGOTIATE for a FEW SHARES in one of the most promising young mines in Cardiganshire. Particulars to be had of MATTHEW FRANCIS, Steadfasting, Rhayader, Radnorshire.—Feb. 20, 1857.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES TO DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment.
Most advanced on Mining Shares.
3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, April 9, 1857.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
MR. LISABÉ may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

MINES SHARES FOR SALE by Mr. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.:—25 West Poilberro, 22½; all calls paid to this date; 10 Carnyorth, 25; 50 South Buller and West Penwith, 24; 50 Buller and Basset United, 4; 20 Spearns Consols, 24; 10 Treylon, 24; 20 Charlotte, 24; 4 Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 24; 14 Bell and Lanarth, 23½; 40 Buller and Bertha, 10; 50 Great Hewas, 24; 500 Molland, 2; 18 Wheal Morgan, 60 Pendene, 36; 3d; 10 Camborne Veas, 26; 10 Stray Park, 23½; 100 East Providence, 25; 5 Wheal Edward, 4; 20 South Ellen, 25½; 100 Guskus, 10 Margery, 15 North Frances; 4 East Basset; 1500 Chancellorsville, 7; 6d; 2 Margaret, 27½; 2 Cargill; 1500 Castell, 2; 50 Catherine and Jane, 10; 6d; 4 Herward; 2 South Caradon, 24½; 25 Balmoon, 24½. And a great many others, too numerous for an advertisement.—April 9, 1857.

GEORGE SPATLEY has FOR SALE the following, or any part thereof, at net prices:—
10 Alfred Consols, 22½; 3 W. Margaret, 27½; 2 Providence, 27; 5 Herodfoot, 26½; 50 Vale of Towry, 17s. 6d; 15 East Buller, 21½; 40 West Grenville, 28s. 25 Tavy Consols, 25 East Rosewarne, 15s. Business transacted in every description of Mining, Railway, Bank, Gas, and Insurance Shares.—15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
50 East Alfred, 22 1/2s. 50 Silver Brook. 30 W. Edward, 24 1/2s. 6d. 50 Tavy Consols, 28s. 3 Wheal Margaret, 27s. 50 Pendene, 36s. 20 Great W. Bussy, 26½. 50 Calstock Cons., 23 1/2s. 25 Kelly Bray, 20s. 9d. 40 Buller and Basset, 4s. 20 Lady Bertha, 13s. 5 Treylon Consols. 200 College (Irel.), 7s. 6d. 50 Tees Side, 3s. 3d. 10 Buller and Basset, 4s. 20 Great W. Vor, 26½. 3 Gonomens, 217. 50 Gawton, 11s. 6d. 20 Great W. Vor, 26½. 1 Ding Dong, 217. 15 East Buller, 21½. 4 West Par, 10s. 25 West Poilberro. 40 West Grenville, 28s. 4 Wheal Margery. 30 Pendene, 36½. 25 Tavy Consols. 20 East Alfred, 21½. 10 Kitty (St. Agnes). 100 Molland, 2s. 6d. 20 East Rosewarne, 15s. 25 Ludcott, 6s. 100 Molland, 2s. 6d. Business transacted in every description of Mining, Railway, Bank, Gas, and Insurance Shares.—15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HENRY GOULD SHARP DEALS in the following MINES:—
Bedford United. East West Russell. Rosewarne United. West Providence. Bryntall. Hington Down. Rose and Herland. West Alfred. Buller and Bertha. Hunkworthy Bridge. Sorridge Consols. West Frances. Calstock Consols. Lady Bertha. South Caradon. Wheal Basset. Carrannell. Nantoes and Penrhyn. South Carn Brea. Wheal Kitty. Cargill. North Frances. South Garsa. Wheal Mary Ann. Devon Buller. North Basset. St. Day United. Wheal Wrey. Gonomens. North Basset. Trewotha. Wheal Edward. Great Wheal Vor. Par Consols. Tavy Consols. Wheal Emma. East Alfred. Pend-an-drea. Tavy Consols. Wheal Margery. East Rose. Providence Mines. Tincroft. Wheal Grenville. West Wheal Rose. Queen of Dart. United Mines. Wheal Zion. Office, 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—
For shares under £100 each, 0s. 6d. per share.
Above £100 0, and under 200 0 each, 1s. 0d. per share.
Above 200 0, and under 500 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.
Above 500 0, and under 1000 0 each, 2s. 0d. per share.
Above 1000 0, 1½ per cent.
Every information given respecting the best description of shares, either for investment or speculation.
In reply to numerous enquiries, GEORGE MOORE begs to state that he will effect PURCHASES or SALES of SHARES (in the Mining Exchange) for account, or longer time, for responsible parties.
Contingent and backwarranted shares negotiated.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, previous to payment.

MR. J. J. REYNOLDS has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and numerous connections in the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon, that, having removed from No. 21, Threadneedle-street, to more desirable offices at 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, he has TAKEN his son, J. B. REYNOLDS, PARTNERSHIP; and that in future his BUSINESS OF STOCK, RAILWAY, and MINING SHAREBROKER, will be conducted under the firm of J. J. REYNOLDS and SON.
Embracing the opportunity thus afforded, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS returns his warmest thanks for past favours and the confidence reposed in him during the several years he has been in business in London, and solicits a continuance of them towards himself and his son, whose united exertions will always be guided by the interest of those who may entrust them with their orders for the purchase or sale of stocks or shares.
In seeking to extend their sphere of usefulness in this department of public business, Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and SON beg to inform the mining interest that it is their intention to publish a List of the Market Prices of Stocks and Shares in Government, Bank, Railway, Mining, and other securities, which may be had on personal application, or by post. The proprietors of mining properties will find this an excellent medium for placing their several properties before the public.
1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., April 7, 1857.

MR. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most skillful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, JUN., is always in a position to give reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with orders.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING SHARE DEALERS, &c., 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
2 Alfred Cons., 22 1/2s. 9d. 10 Great Hewas, 24s. 9d. 5 Trewotha, 23½. 5 Great Alfred, 27½. 10 Tincroft, 25. 15 Bryntall, 23½. 50 Great Dowgas, 22s. 2s. 5 Herodfoot, 26 1/2s. 9d. 10 Keneggy, 27s. 6d. 50 Butterdon, 23½. 10 Lelant Cons., 23 1/2s. 9d. 10 Lelant Cons., 23 1/2s. 9d. 2 N. Basset, 27 1/2s. 9d. 3 Par Consols, 23½. 10 Clijah and Wentworth. 1 Providence Mines. 20 Dyffryn Castell, 10s. 6d. 5 Portkella Unit, 27½. 10 East Buller, 21 1/2s. 10 Pedu-an-drea, 37s. 6d. 5 Sorridge Consols. 3 East Wheal Rose, 28½. 1 South Caradon, 24½. 10 South Frances. 20 East Russell, 6s. 9d. 10 So. Gorland, 23 1/2s. 9d. 10 St. Day Unit, 33s. 9d. 1 Grambler & St. Aubyn, 1110.
Mr. HERRON recommends the following mines at the present market prices:—Par Consols, Kitty (Lelant), Mary Ann, Trewotha, Wheal Margaret, West Caradon, South Caradon, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Trewotha, South Gorland, Drake Walls, Herodfoot, Vale of Towry, Pedu-an-drea.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, April 9, 1857.

MINING ENGINEERS FOR IRELAND.
Messrs. BOUNDY and SMITH, 18, ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN, undertake to SURVEY, VALUE, and REPORT upon all descriptions of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY, PREPARING PLANS and SECTIONS of same, and the ORGANISATION of ASSOCIATIONS for working mines under the Limited Liability Act.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MATERIALS, &c., promptly attended to.

CHARLES BEST, JUN.,
24, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.
SHAREBROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

INVESTMENTS.—MR. G. J. POUCHER, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, having facilities for obtaining RELIABLE and EARLY INFORMATION on all points connected with the various undertakings in RAILWAYS, MINES, &c., can at all times point out to investors the SAFEST and most PROFITABLE SECURITIES for the employment of capital.
PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED at the usual commission.
1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—MR. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Bryntall Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Feb. 13, 1857.

CHAS. STROMMEYER AND CO., No. 24, ROOD LANE, CITY ARE BUYERS OF OLD RAILS, AXLES, &c.

PERMANENT WAY RAILS FOR SALE.
By JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., 1 and 2, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

BRISTOL AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors are now open to receive APPLICATIONS for the SITUATION of MANAGER of WORKS, which must be forwarded, accompanied with testimonials, on or before the 16th inst., to the offices of the company, 6, Bridge Parade, Bristol Bridge.

BRISTOL AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO EXCAVATORS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
CONTRACT A.—The Directors of the Bristol and Forest of Dean Coal Company (Limited) are ready to receive TENDERS for the SINKING of TWO PITS upon their property at Breama Eaves, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.
The specifications may be seen at the company's offices, 6, Bridge Parade, Bristol Bridge, between the hours of Eleven and Four; and forms of tender obtained at the offices of their surveyor, Mr. H. MASTERS, Guildhall Chambers, Broad-street, Bristol.
The tenders must be delivered upon the company's forms, addressed to the directors, on or before the 16th inst. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, unless perfectly satisfactory.
By order of the Board, B. D. COLLENS, Managing Director.
Dated 6, Bridge Parade, Bristol, April 3, 1857.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C. MANUEL, 47, Old Broad-street, London; and St. Austell, Cornwall.

THOMAS AND MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENTS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON; AND AT 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
35, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.
MR. J. R. PIKE will be happy to advise capitalists about to invest in mines, either for investment or speculation.
A daily price list of business done in the Mining Exchange forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—Friday, April 3, 1857.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—MR. REGINALD HORLEY, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVESTING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations carefully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds, at 1-16th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly Official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.
R. HORLEY, Sworn Broker, 48, Threadneedle-street.

DIALLING AND MAPPING OF MINES.—W. GULLEY begs to thank his friends for their favours for so many years bestowed, and to inform them he has been confined to one company for nearly two years, but is now at liberty to TREAT with any gentleman for the DIALLING and MAPPING any MINE or MINING PROPERTY; and would, at the same time, beg to call the attention of pursers and managers of mines to his POCKET PLANS and SECTIONS OF MINES, showing the surface and underground workings, which have been admired and prized by all who have seen them. They would be found invaluable to the secretary, manager, pursuer, &c., as a reference at all times to what is doing at the mines.
W. GULLEY would engage to LITHOGRAPH for any manager or pursuer any number of copies, so that the lord, his toller, or any shareholder, could be supplied with a copy, to be filled as the mine progressed.

W. GULLEY gives INSTRUCTIONS in the HUMID ASSAYS OF GOLD, PLATINA, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, MANGANESE, &c., which would be found very advantageous to mine agents at home, but more particularly to persons about to go abroad, as it can be learned in a few lessons.
Berriferris, Tavistock, Devon, March 23, 1857.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS.—MR. GEORGE SMITH, who has had 20 years' practice as manager of slate quarries, opening new ones, superintending the working of all descriptions of slates and slabs to all the purposes for which they are used, also inspecting and reporting upon old quarries; is also acquainted with the quality and colour of all the principal slate veins in North Wales, having worked at Bangor and Carnarvon, and for the last eight years at Brynngwyls, near Machynlleth, having opened and brought the quarry into profitable working order, now proposes to resign, and should be most happy to MEET with an APPOINTMENT elsewhere. Unexceptionable reference will be given by his present employers, and testimonials produced for the last 20 years.—Address, Mr. G. SMITH, slate quarry agent, care of Mr. Hunt, Town, Merioneth, North Wales.
P.S. No objection to either England, Ireland, or Wales.

TO IRONMASTERS, PROPRIETORS OF FORGES, IRONWORKS, &c.—A respectable PRACTICAL IRON MANUFACTURER, acquainted with engineering, and management of extensive forges, foundries, and the practical conducting of men in ironworks generally, wishes to ENGAGE with a party requiring CONFIDENTIAL PRACTICAL AID. Most satisfactory references given as to ability, moral integrity, &c. No objection to go abroad.—Address, "W. F." care of Cooper and Co., 33, Union-street, Birmingham.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.
26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.
To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD, having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated in New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2583 sterling. A working capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first washing! This being a bona fide concern applicants will please give proper addresses, without which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a good SECOND-HAND CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 70 in. cylinder.—Particulars and price to be addressed to "A. B.," care of Mr. Horsfall, news agent, Coventry.

FOR SALE.—45 West Poilberro, 30s.; 1 South Caradon, 22½; 50 Buller and Basset, 4s. 3d.; 1 Margaret, 27½; 1 Providence, 28½; 10 Carnyorth, 25½; 14 Wheal Wrey, 27½; 10 Balmoon, 24½; 15 Edward, 24½; 200 Castell, 8s. 9d.; 37 Pendene, 35s. Exchanges can be effected, if desired. No broker need apply, as principals only will be treated with.—Address, "H. W.," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

PHENIX MINE.—FOR SALE, ONE or TWO SHARES in this valuable DIVIDEND MINE. The next dividend will be paid in May.—Apply to "J. J.," care of C. Everett, news agent, Old Broad-street, E.C.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

WEST CARADON MINE.—A FULL SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now ready. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now ready. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now ready. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED. ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND. PROVIDENCE MINES. SOUTH CARADON. WEST CARADON. CRADDOCK MOOR. WEST DAMSEL. EAST GUNNIS LAKE (or South Bedford).

SPECIAL REPORTS, just made from careful inspections of the above mines, will be found in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now ready; the REVIEW also contains Full Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1855 and 1856. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE. SOLE MAKERS TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH and TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, and the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom. MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them. GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

ALBION PORCELAIN AND BLEACHING CLAY COMPANY.

ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.

Capital, £5000, in 5000 shares of £1 each; payable, 10s. on allotment, and 10s. within three months.

To be registered with Limited Liability.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. CHAS. HINKS, Heathfield-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Mr. ROWLAND HILL, Birchfield Colliery, near Oldbury, Staffordshire.

Mr. J. G. PARKER, Tulse-hill, Norwood, Surrey.

Mr. T. M'LEOD, Folkestone.

MANAGING AGENT—Capt. J. Webb, St. Austell, Cornwall.

PURSER—Mr. Thos. Lewis, Corn Exchange-buildings, Carr's-lane, Birmingham.

The said this company is formed to work a universally admitted to be equal to any in Cornwall, both as regards the quality and quantity of the clay produced. The machinery, &c., are of first-rate description, and capable of making a much greater quantity than is at present being made. The clay is well known, both in England and the Continent, to be of very superior kind, it having been used by the trade for the last four years. In addition to this, the directors have taken, at a very low royalty, a very superior mine of bleaching clay, which adjoins the above set, and which can be opened at a very small outlay, and will, combined with the porcelain works, realise at least a profit of 20 per cent. Unlike mining adventures, this undertaking is devoid of speculation; in fact, it is a bona fide investment, and as such the directors unhesitatingly recommend it to the public as worthy of their consideration. There are already upwards of 3000 shares taken; it is, therefore, desirable that those who wish for shares should make application forthwith to the purser, Mr. T. Lewis, Corn Exchange-buildings, Carr's-lane, Birmingham, from whom prospectuses, and all other requisite information, may be obtained.

Application for shares to be accompanied with a deposit of 10s. per share.

STONYWAY MINES, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.

The proprietor of the veins comprising the Stonyway mine has been for several years past adopting the necessary means to open the ground for more extensive operations, being fully convinced that his efforts would meet with ample returns, and he has now the satisfaction of bringing these mines to the notice of the public as a safe means of investment. The old Stonyway engine-shaft, which is close to the river, was formerly worked by means of horse-power, in drawing water from a depth of about 28 yards below the level of the river; this was done before the present improved methods of working our mines were brought into operation, and from the evidence of old men, and the Barometers' books, the Stonyway vein was then yielding profitable returns. This was the first inducement to the present proprietor of turning his attention to other means of overcoming the partially watered state of the mine, and instead of operating upon the old workings of Stonyway, he has sunk upon an intersecting cross vein, called Jane vein, to a depth of 13 ft. below the level of the river, where he has met with very strong ore, and, as will be seen from the returns of 63 shifts only, including the expensive operation of drawing top water, that a handsome profit has been made. And it is to be borne in mind, that, inasmuch as the new discovery is not yet out of the chert measures, the riches of the vein may be very much increased on cutting the white stone and its bearing clays, which it is well known are the guiding features for mineral trial in this district; it is also a favourable circumstance that the chert beds have gone below the natural water level, as from their closeness will at all times keep the mine from being heavily watered. A few feet lower will cut into the white stone measures, but until less expensive means are adopted, and consequently greater facility given to future operations, the proprietor has come to the determination of putting the mine into the hands of other shareholders along with himself, so as more effectually to carry out the operations he first set out with. He has expended £200 in taking up ground, ripping engine-shaft on Jane vein, building coals, erecting drawing gin, driving south from shaft (where the present work of ore has been obtained), the purchasing of a 16-horse cylinder and working gear, which is ready for putting into work, and in the other general plant necessary to carry on the mine. He has been assisted by a thoroughly practical engineer as to the cost of bringing the mine into an efficient state for work, and he is fully assured by such consultation, and his own judgment, that £1000 will be amply sufficient to put down the engine already purchased, and pay the present outlay and value of the mines. It is, therefore, proposed, first to liquidate the cost and the value set upon the mines (viz., £400), the present proprietor taking 100 out of 1000 shares of one each, leaving £600 to be expended in the further development of this desirable trial.

A specimen of the ore may be seen at the mine; and a plan of the ground may be seen at Mr. CHARLES WALKER'S, in Matlock, to whom application for shares may be made, and from whom every satisfactory information may be obtained, as to the present state of the workings.—Matlock, March 1, 1887.

At a PRELIMINARY MEETING of the shareholders of this undertaking, held at the Wheat Sheaf, in Matlock, on the 13th ult., for the purpose of registering shares and for general purposes, it was deemed advisable that the season of the year should be taken advantage of for immediate operations in putting down machinery, and sinking the old Stonyway engine-shaft to the required depth. It is also desirable that the unallotted shares should be registered, an early application for which is requested to be made to Mr. J. WHEATCROFT, C.E., the secretary to the company. Matlock, March 28, 1887.

SLATE.—The BANGOR ROYAL SLATE COMPANY have now ON HAND a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, BLUE and GREEN, of the usual sizes, which they are prepared to SUPPLY on the usual terms, for shipment from their depot at Bangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of all sizes. Orders to be addressed to Mr. EDWARDS, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Bangor.

SLATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.—The PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Delabole to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of exporting their slates without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be confounded with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLATES are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Pimlico Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1885.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slates raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slates can be obtained of large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the touch of the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slates from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1885.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 35 grs., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WEEKS, Conway, North Wales.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

Full particulars of the most reliable and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT.

Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S.

Mr. MURCHISON also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each Quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c. The Review for the Quarter ending the 31st of December last contains a Map of the Camborne District, price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—Observer.

A valuable little book.—Globe.

A valuable guide to investors.—Herald.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—Morning Herald.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Chronicle.

Of great value to capitalists.—Sunderland Times.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—Leeds Times.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—Derby Telegraph.

To those who wish to invest capital in British mines, this work is of the first importance.—Welshman.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—Plymouth Journal.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, will do well to consult this very useful work.—Ipswich Express.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warwick Advertiser.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—Sheffield Free Press.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—Monmouth Beacon.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself with mining speculations, should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

A very valuable book.—Cornwall Gazette.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—Plymouth Herald.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British mines are concerned.—Bath Express.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—Brighton Examiner.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—Poole Herald.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—Birmingham Mercury.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER TRADE, AND THE SMELTERS.

SIR,—When your correspondents from here shut their eyes so wilfully to what they must know as well as I or any other miner, it does seem to me time that some one should speak out, and show the folly of such clap-trap. "A Miner" deplores the fact, that while, on Jan. 22, the smelters were content with a difference of 11½ 19s. 8d., on March 13 they had increased their account to 29½ 2s. 9d., between the price paid for the copper in the ore and the nominal price of copper in the market; and proceeds to argue, that if they had given as much at the latter as at the former sale, he and his friends would have pocketed nearly 8000£ more than they did. No question they would; but out of whose pockets would it have come?

The smelters pay the miners cash in two months, and it takes about that time for them to get their ore home; so that, so far as they are concerned, they pay cash. They have also to pay the carriage freight, &c., to Wales, averaging about 10s. per ton of ore. Now, as the average produce of that sale was 6, it took 16½ tons of ore to make a ton of copper, so that this item alone cost the smelters 81. 5s. Then the discount of 2½ per cent. cash, which comes off all copper, was equal then to 3½ 3s. (now it is 3s. 7d. 6d.). These deductions, therefore, alone absorb 11½ 8s. out of the 11½ 19s. 8d., leaving a margin of 11s. 8d. per ton of copper for all other costs and charges. It is pretty clear, therefore, that they must get something more to remunerate them for their outlay, and your correspondent points to the price of last week. But if he takes the average of the two, making 20½ 10s., and deducting the 11½ 10s., there is only a margin of 9½ per ton of copper left for the expense of smelting it. I say nothing of the 21 cwt., because that is alike in both cases, and only affects the question of whether the 9½ itself is too much or not, and in no way influences the comparison which one would think would naturally suggest itself to every man of Redruth, April 4.

COMMON SENSE.

THE SPUETER TRADE.—ENGLISH SPUETER.

SIR,—In the Mining Journal of the 4th inst., under the head of "Spelter," are some strictures on the false economy of the natives of India, in forwarding orders for the purchase of the best kind of English spelter in lieu of Silesian, on account of the high price of the latter. The article further states, referring to the best kind of English spelter, that, as it is always impregnated with iron, it cannot be worth the price it fetches, viz., 26½ to 27½ per ton.

Now, Sir, as a manufacturer of English spelter for many years, I deny that it contains any portion of iron, or that it is in any respect inferior to the best Silesian spelter, except for rolling into sheets, for which, whether from prejudice or otherwise, it is not supposed to be equally ductile; but for every other use for which spelter is in increasing demand in this country, it is equally good; and the best proof is, that it obtains in Birmingham, Liverpool, and London, the principal places of consumption, a price equal to the best Silesian. Nor am I aware that any real English spelter is, or has been, exported to the East, so as to enable the natives to form any opinion of its comparative quality.

I can only account for the remark in your paper, by assuming that the dross spelter from the galvanising baths, is melted into cakes or ingots, and exported by London dealers for English spelter, which would undoubtedly be strongly impregnated with iron, consequently cannot be worth more than two-thirds of English spelter, and has given rise to this false impression.—April 8.

SPUETER MANUFACTURER.

PATENT FOR HARDENING IRON AND STEEL.

SIR,—In last week's Journal you noticed a patent for hardening iron, secured by Mr. Farmer, of Birmingham; the articles the patentee uses will accomplish his purpose, the prussiate of potash alone being of very great service: 15 years ago I used it with every degree of satisfaction in a certain branch of manufacture, and four months ago I showed its use through the medium of another publication. The salt-petre and sal-ammoniac he professes to use will not be any improvement in some instances, and in others will be decidedly injurious. Hardening steel is a very peculiar operation, and is one of the greatest contingencies in the manufacture of articles into which it is transformed. Under the most careful management I have seen very expensive articles in tools and cutlery rendered perfectly useless through the seeming caprice of the two elements, fire and water; if such articles had been rubbed in prussiate of potash, which gives the metal a sort of liquid case, I think cracking in the water, so common an occurrence with superior articles, would be prevented, particularly if the water used were soft, and by the infusion of a little hot water rendered lukewarm. In hardening iron the very opposite course should be pursued; have the water cold as possible, the harder the better, a little quicklime in it would also be an improvement, and if the iron to be hardened be heated nearly to a white heat, rubbed with or rolled in pulverised prussiate of potash, a steel surface is sure to be obtained.

The objections to the sal-ammoniac and salt-petre are, that they will enter the pores of the metal, and will afterwards discharge in little particles, which will spread over the surface of the body, and rust the very nature of the metal away. These three substances would be very injurious, to the fire-iron manufacture, which articles are generally case-hardened to make them polish, for all the grinding, glazing, and polishing they might be submitted to would never destroy the effect of the salts in which they had been immersed.

It would be a very great advantage to the agricultural districts if their harrow teeth and other iron implements of husbandry were hardened in this way; the cost may be a consideration. I should advise the prussiate of potash pounded, and mixed with horn dust, which would answer better than the salts; the present price (wholesale) is, prussiate potash, 1s. 8d. per pound; sal-ammoniac, about 6d.; and salt-petre, about 4d. per pound. The use of prussiate of potash might be a great improvement to the tools used by miners; their picks and spades would wear longer if hardened with it in the manner I have described. It must be remembered that it is only the surface of the iron which is affected, and the hardening will not penetrate more frequently than the thickness of ordinary tin-plates; but the resistance is so superior to that of iron unhardened that it would be a great saving in the cost of working tools. There is another advantage, it would not render the iron brittle, consequently there would not be an increase in breakage, which is of considerable importance to the owners of extensive workings.—London, April 10.

J. BENNETT.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—A NEW SAFETY LAMP.

SIR,—I am induced by the late fatal explosion at the Lundhill Colliery to request the favour of you to permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to inquire of those who are practically acquainted with the working of coal mines, whether any good use could be made of a lamp so constructed as to give a steady, safe, and brilliant gas-light in the midst of the most inflammable fire-damp? Whether such lamps would be useful to the miner if fixed in the neighbourhood of the workings—so fixed as to cast their lights along the long galleries technically called "boards," and by means of reflectors to have their rays deflected into the transverse galleries called "narrowa"? For, if such a lamp would be useful, I am prepared to say that I have contrived one possessing the capabilities above described, and I feel it due to humanity to make it publicly known.

It would ill become me so little versed in the subject of mines as I confess myself to be, to pronounce dogmatically upon the best way of applying even my own invention; but, unless better advised, I should propose to carry out my project by boring over the working part of the mine, and there introducing a pipe, in external appearance one, but in reality consisting of three distinct tubes, the object of the inner one being to convey gas to the lamps, that of the intermediate pipe to convey a constant current of fresh air to the mine, while the outer tube would afford a channel through which foul air would be brought to the surface by every returning stroke of the piston. The lamp is so constructed that a sufficient quantity of air to feed the flame would be allowed to pass to it, but the main stream of air would pass round the flame, and rush out of an aperture or chimney above it with such velocity as would prevent the possibility of the fire-damp coming into contact with it.

The above brief description may serve to show the principle of the plan I propose. I am aware that obstacles unknown to me, and only known to those who are practically acquainted with the economy of coal mines, will have to be encountered; and it is in the hope that some one possessing this acquaintance may come forward to grapple with these difficulties that I have been induced to trouble you on the subject. I know of no insurmountable obstacle in the way of lighting up coal mines with gas, like the

streets of a city, were it desirable—none so great as would have been seen 20 years ago to stand in the way of running a train across the Straits of Menai through a self-supported tube, or of conveying a message to India, and receiving back an answer in a few hours.

I will only add that, should this letter be the means of introducing me to such an individual as above adverted to, I should be happy to unite with him in the effort to ameliorate the condition of the miner, to whom we are all indebted; and, although we may not fully succeed at first, we may, by the blessing of God, do something to lessen the present fearful amount of loss of life, and consequent family misery.

March 28.

THOMAS COOK, F.R.S.

Professor of Fortifications at Addiscombe.

IRON BACKS ON LODES.

SIR,—A few days since, in conversing with a gentleman in London, who is a large shareholder in mining, he stated, to my surprise, that he was about to throw up, or sell out at a mere nominal sum, his interest in a certain speculation he had joined *con amore*. On asking him his reason for so sudden a change in his opinion, he said, "Oh, she has an 'iron back,' and can never make anything." I asked him if he or his advisers were aware that there is scarcely such a thing to be found as a copper lode without an iron back, either oxide or sulphure of iron, and sometimes a carbonate of the same metal; that they were generally considered by miners to be, at shallow depths, the most favourable indications that can be desired on east and west lodes; that the lode he referred to was never considered by the proprietors of the mine to be the copper lode, as this is a lode lying magnetic north and south, and four east and west lodes are known to cross it, in prosecuting which the immense iron lode, being 12 ft. wide, nearly all iron producing 50 per cent., had been driven on merely to prove the ground in cross-cutting to the copper lodes; that under one of the east and west lodes, at a depth of 10 fms., though the back is very iron, and may be termed an iron back, yet they had been able to raise a pile of work, 2½ tons, of as good copper ore as can be found in the county of Cornwall.

My object in writing you, Mr. Editor, is to prevent a recurrence of such injurious ideas. This gentleman had almost been persuaded to leave this property, and enter another, at the uninterested suggestion of a broker, whose name I obtained, and know he does not understand the difference between iron backs and copper bottoms.

Iron in great quantities has been found in most of our principal mines associated with tin, copper, and lead. To begin with, the St. Just tin mines, Augusta Consols, Wheal Owles, Wheal Boys, Parkenworth, Botalack, and Levant, are all associated with iron to a great extent, as the red clothing and bodies of the miners abundantly testify; or examine the mineral, and iron will be easily detected by the most inexperienced. At Reeth, Reeth Consols, St. Ives Consols, and Wheal Trenwith, iron also abounds in the lodes; these are all oxides of iron.

Mundic, the sulphure of iron, is always found in large quantities in the backs of lodes yielding yellow ores (the sulphurets of copper), as may be seen at Tywardreath, where thousands of tons were found on the backs of the great lode; but, indeed, these instances are so common as to be notorious enough for the broker alluded to to be aware of.

White iron (carbonate) is also frequently found in north and south lodes, accompanying lead, generally rich for silver, but difficult of separation, being nearly as heavy as the lead ores. At the most easterly mine at present worked, Molland, the whole back of the lode is white iron, in which the copper is found; here the same difficulty exists.

Oxide of iron is also a leading characteristic of the Buller and Basset district, as also Cook's Kitchen, Dolcoath, and Carn Brea, all of which have a vast quantity of iron washed off their ores, both of copper and tin.

I am aware that some persons raise objections to iron in large quantities on the backs of lodes, but that is generally on great coarse north and south veins, and does not in any way refer to the east and west copper lodes, but is frequently made the handle, as in the present instance, to warp the judgment in favour of some other speculation. I think I have shown enough to prove that iron backs are not only numerous, but to be found in our best and most lasting mines; that, therefore, iron backs are not the bugbears they are sometimes represented to be.

I consider a large magnetic iron cross-course, running through a series of copper lodes, to be a good indication, as electric currents may be calculated on, whose influence on mineral veins is so well known, particularly if an elvan be found near, as in the instance condemned.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE SLATE TRADE.—SLATE FORMATIONS IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

[APPENDIX TO CONTRIBUTIONS FROM "OLD HAND."]

SIR,—I have been requested by a friend to furnish you with my views on these formations. Being at present much engaged, I have only time to hand you a hasty summary. There are extensive formations of slate rock in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. This rock, by miners, is commonly called killas, and by geologists a large portion of it is often set down as greywacke, particularly where it is found highly quartzose. There are only two rocks extensively known in Cornwall—granite and killas. The granite passes from near the Lands'-end through about the centre of the county. Bordering this granite, there is a rock which I have no doubt is an amalgamation of granite and killas. It is a rough, knobby stone, highly charged with silica, argill, and iron, with a portion of sulphur, mica, magnesia, potash, fixed air, water, lime, &c., varying in its component parts in almost every bed or layer. About productive lodes, this rock is often so highly mineralised as to be even unfit for building-stone.

It is in this rock that the great bulk of tin and copper is deposited in lodes, when they pass through it in an ore-bearing direction. I say "ore-bearing," as it is well known to practical miners, that two lodes passing through the same rock, each dipping the same way, with only a few degrees of difference in their bearing, will often be found totally unlike in their composition; one will be productive in ores whilst the other is not,—in fact, the same lode becomes productive and unproductive on a sudden change of bearing; and when copper or tin lodes are found productive in killas, good roofing slate is never met with, neither is genuine building granite found near productive lodes. When the slate formation of Cornwall, on the north side of the granite ridge is clear of it—say from 2 to 3 miles, it generally dips north-west, at about the angle of 20° below the horizon; here lodes are scarce, and only productive in lead, silver, antimony, iron, and manganese, when their bearing is between north and east, otherwise they are barren; there the rock becomes more laminated, the cross-beds open and distinct, and it then has a better cleavage, still, roofing slates to value are seldom to be found. Notwithstanding two-thirds of the county is termed slate rock, it is a difficult thing to find a quarry that will produce good roofing slate. Hundreds of places have been opened in different parts of the county, and many good flag quarries have been found, but its cleavage is not of that character to allow of its being split into roofing slate.

I believe the only place in the county where slate is to be found to value is at Delabole, in the parish of St. Teath. There are, apparently, hundreds of acres of good slate rock; although the finding of a quarry is even there similar to finding a mine—good practical knowledge is required to discover and lay it open. All things have a law by nature to stimulate their perfection—such is the case with slate. In every good roofing slate quarry I have seen in the West of England, there are divisional veins of clay, or friable quartz, commonly called lodes, crossing the different layers. These are again crossed by twisted joints, called by Cornish quarrymen "Rachels," or "shorlas." These form the rock into squares, or box-like compartments (blocks), comparatively filled with slate. It is these clay veins, or joints, that refine the slate, and give it a cleavage which causes it to split well; for, wherever these veins are far apart, the rock becomes dry and close, losing its cleavage; it is then only fit for flooring. The south-east side of Delabole Quarry is worthless rock, on this account, for roofing slate, and will continue so until they again come near a series of clay veins, or lodes. In fact, I might here notice, that all the quarries I have ever examined have lodes, or veins, that aid them in their cleavage, or there is a different rock running parallel with the slate, which produces the same effect. In Wales, slate rock may be called veins, or lodes; it may be traced in a continuous line for miles, bounded on each side by masses of quartzose rocks. In other quarries I have found the slate in regular lodes, or veins, bounded by magnesian limestone; the veins dipping at an angle of 45°, and the cleavage at 22°, by which means slate is produced much wider than the vein.

Turning again to the deposit of slate at Delabole and the surrounding quarries, I might notice that the cleavage here is with the dip of the rock,

At Bowthick, which is situated about 1½ mile north from Delabole, there are excellent boxes (or blocks) of slate found alongside a clay vein, and I have no doubt but all the ground between the two quarries is slate-producing rock, and would be a good speculation for a well-conducted company to engage in; but the great evil against the Cornish slate quarries has been the want of capital and skill to carry them out. As it may be termed a new thing in Cornwall until within the last twenty years, previous to that time, all the slate was cut into what are termed "scantles," to hang on with wood pins, and required but little art to split them—in fact, all the quarries in the west of England that ever paid dividends were worked by poor men, or a single individual, and never but one of them ever carried their quarry out in a quarryman like manner.

About twenty years since, Delabole was taken up by Mr. T. R. Avery, a man possessed of capital and perseverance, when he caused to be erected a steam engine, and all the requisite machinery, under my superintendence. We then cleared out the quarry of the accumulated rubbish of 500 years, when I brought the quarry to such a pitch as to pay him 5000*l.* per annum; and it would have continued to do so, but he and the proprietors of the adjoining quarry became involved in law, and, after a time, he sold them his portion. His successors have continued to work the quarries since, but with ill success, it being reported that they have expended 50,000*l.* I know they have had great difficulties to contend with, as none of the company understand the business, and every one had a different plan of operation, and wished his particular ideas to be carried out, which wasted their capital, and caused a division in the camp. Within the last month they have suspended two of their engines, and discharged 200 people. Had they carried out their quarry systematically, guided by an able superintendent, I have not a doubt it would have paid them well, as their slate and slabs, for strength and duration, are allowed by all architects to be the best in the world; its colour is a light blue, with a good cleavage. This slate has a great advantage over the Welsh, or any other slate I have seen, as they can be cut or dressed, as found, on account of the slate being equally strong either way, whereas the Welsh, and most other slates, are much weaker one way than they are the other; consequently, all slates found to be weak one way have to be cut so as to have the weak way lengthwise; that is, for instance, a stone 24 in. by 12 in. has often to be cut into 12 in. by 6 in.; whereas a Delabole stone of that size could be cut into a 24 in. by 12 in., worth 70 per cent. more than 12 in. by 6 in. The colour of Delabole stone is also much in its favour, as it is a well-known fact that all black, and even dark colours, are conductors of heat, and particularly dark-coloured slate.

I have seen dark coloured slate put on a portion of a house, and the timber not being well seasoned, it became so bent that the owner was obliged to remove it. The other part of the house was covered with slate of a light colour, which had but little effect on the timber. Nearly all of the dark slates contain more sulphur and lime, and less iron, than light blue or red slates. When dark coloured slates get very hot they oxidise, become porous and absorb water, which causes them, from change of temperature, to decay much faster than light coloured ones.

Dr. Borlase states that Cornish slate is composed of the following substances:—Silica, 46; argill, or clay, 26; iron, 14; magnesia, or potash, 8; calcareous earth, with mineral oil, 4; water, 1; lime, 1. Another analysis of slate from near Tintagel Cliff states it to be composed of—Silica, 48; argill, or clay, 23; iron, 11; magnesia, or potash, 6; calcareous earth, with mineral oil, 3; water, 5; lime, 3.

The second quarry of note in Cornwall is Bowthick, situated within the before-mentioned track of slate rock, and about 1½ mile north of Delabole. The slate taken from this quarry is much of the same character, and may be also termed Delabole slate. This quarry is worked at a profit by a single individual (Mr. W. Sloggett), but not to half the extent it should. There are six other quarries worked in this district, chiefly on the cliff of Tintagel. They produce very good slate, and were profitable when worked by single individuals. For some years past they have been worked by companies, and, singular to say, not one of the quarries when worked by companies have ever paid a guinea dividend. In fact, they have lost thousands of pounds, which is not to be attributed to a deficiency of slate, but to bad management. The great cause of failure is, that the managers are selected from relations and friends, who naturally prove incompetent, on account of their not possessing a shade of practical knowledge of the business they have undertaken to conduct. This is the case not only in Cornwall, but it is precisely the same in Devonshire; indeed, it will be sufficiently apparent by my stating the sums sunk by the different companies, the result of not having the right men in the right place. Beaglehole Quarry, worked by a company, and managed by a London foreman, spent 50,000*l.*; Trewarder, 10,000*l.*; St. Guinness, 10,000*l.*; the Trevalga and Lamb's House, 12,000*l.*; Trenwith, 5000*l.* At the Camel Quarry, near Wadebridge, they have spent 12,000*l.*, and at Penquance, the adjoining quarry, they have spent a much larger sum. Again, at St. Neot Quarry 6000*l.* has been sunk. All these sums have been spent, and many others I could name, under the management of companies; which is very extraordinary, as they all paid when worked by single individuals.

I will now revert to the Devonshire quarries, where the rock, unlike the Cornish, is found dipping at a greater angle, consequently more on its edge. At Mill Hill Quarry the slate is of good quality, and the company have a great advantage as regards their sale and price. The Duke of Bedford takes nearly all the slates they make; but, notwithstanding all these advantages, the company is not 20,000*l.* Next comes the Penn Roca, near Ashburton, worked unskillfully, consequently they have sunk 30,000*l.* The same manager brought out this quarry a second time, as a "first-rate investment," which was the means of a further loss of 10,000*l.* He also brought out Kingsbridge, or South Pool Quarry, where 7000*l.* was lost; and it is now attempted to get a fresh party to work it again, under the name of Winslade.

Start Bay Quarry, near Dartmouth, was brought out by a company, and they have lost 7000*l.* At Cann Quarry, near Plymouth, they expended upwards of 20,000*l.* I could name many others, but let these suffice, and will only remark that all these Devonshire quarries paid well when worked by single individuals.

I will now take the Somerset quarries, which are only two—the Froborough and Wiveliscombe; the former I worked for five years, and it paid me well; it is now worked by a Welshman, who appears quite satisfied with his position. The Wiveliscombe Quarry I carry on at the present time, and am perfectly satisfied with my success. I think I have said sufficient to prove that there is an abundance of slate in the western counties, and the reason the quarries are not largely remunerative is the effect of bad management. I have no doubt the same rule holds good with the majority of companies. It is too often the case that parties are placed as managers who have never had a day's practice, solely on account of their being a cousin to or a distant relation or a family connection of a shareholder in the adventure; consequently, high salaries are paid to parties who do not earn them. I have here confined myself to quarries, yet I could find a host of other companies similarly situated, without even interfering with mining companies.

In conclusion, I have only to remark that I have not gone into the prices of the different slates or their various names as they have been fully described by "Old Hand," in your Journal of Sept. 27 last.

Wiveliscombe, April 6.

N. ENNOR.

INEFFICIENT IRON SHIPBUILDING—THE IRON TRADE.

Sir,—The many losses that have recently been recorded of iron vessels in Lloyd's List is appalling, and in many of the cases so rapid has been their destruction, that the passengers and crew have scarcely had time to save themselves. Until some frightful sacrifice of human life takes place, no steps will be taken to put down shipbuilding. The principle adopted in the unmechanical putting together of iron ships is in itself at variance with efficiency; safety to life and property is not insured in the builder's specification and contract. How is it possible that perfect ships can be turned out when many of their builders, and most of their owners, are thoroughly ignorant of what is absolutely essential to bear up against the force of the elements. If there were always fine clear weather and smooth water for the navigation of iron vessels, I might be inclined to think that such unmechanical structures would be tolerably safe if not laden with weight. The soundness of this argument has been clearly ratified within the past six months, and no later than a few days ago the news arrived of the total loss of the steam-ship *Racchante*, a new vessel, built by Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, for the African mail service. This craft no sooner took the ground than she broke in two.

If iron shipbuilding is to become general for the transit of commerce and passengers an efficient mode of construction must be rigidly adhered to, based upon mechanism, compatible with what vessels have to contend against at sea, thereby ensuring security to not only the lives on board, but also protecting their cargoes from salt water damage, or, using underwriters' parlance, "free from average."

The ignorant multitude, seeing such disastrous terminations to the iron-built craft, have certainly imbibed a prejudice, and the losses arising from bad workmanship and unmechanical formation of parts as well as model, are unquestionably working disadvantageously to the use of iron for shipbuilding purposes, although in time such prejudice will wear off, but in the interim the makers of iron are the losers.

There can but be one opinion about the utility of iron for shipbuilding purposes as compared with timber; the former has all the advantages that the latter possesses in safety. If it is a sine qua non in shipbuilding to have strength, lightness, and safety from leakage, it puts fibrous material out of the question, especially as

shipbuilding can be extended to any size in metal, which is quite impracticable in wooden shipbuilding. The makers of iron are deeply interested in this national question. With the facts that I have laid before them and the shipowning and building community of the world the last 12 months, it is now becoming apparent to the most sceptical that the fault is not in the material, but in the bad application of its adoption. The day for wooden shipbuilding is drawing to a close, and it remains with the makers of iron to say whether they intend to manufacture the metal for the shipping of the world, and the artisans of Great Britain are to construct iron ships for the conveyance of the commerce of the globe, or will they drive a proportion of the trade to foreign countries? The united efforts of all parties interested in the great mineral staple is demanded, and it is incumbent upon them to come forward and aid the views of those who have studied this important question. It is to be hoped for the advancement of science, and the prosperity of a trade that employs so many mechanics in various branches, that so-called motives are not allowed to stand between them and the maker who has solved the mechanical climax in the art of iron ship-construction, whereby the iron-makers of Great Britain must reap pecuniary benefit at my cost. I cannot allow my mind to be impressed with the idea that the millionaires of the iron fields and districts of Great Britain will allow the claims I have upon them to pass unnoticed.—21, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool, April 6. JOHN CLARK, JUN.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.

Sir,—I am a colliery manager. I do not make this announcement at all with the view of overwhelming you and your readers, but just to let you know who I am, and that I won't be trifled with. I am not fond of putting pen to paper, Mr. Editor, but what I have read this day in your Journal has so filled me with admiration—overlaid me, in fact—that it must have vent, and runs over. What I refer to is headed "Colliery Management," and is an account of a hearing, at the Blaina Petty Sessions, of certain informations under the Coal Mining Act, laid by Mr. Mackworth, the inspector of the district. Now what I want to ask, Mr. Editor, is this—Do decisions of magistrates, like decisions of judges, become rules? If not; then all I can say is, that it isn't fair, and I won't stand it. Because I cannot see why I haven't as good a right, being a true Welshman, to break as many rules as I like, as well as my dear neighbours, who have in this case so nobly established their independence, and their defiance of a meddling inquiry—I can't spell this word, and what should follow. Mr. Editor, I think however, to keep things right, they should, now and then, hang an underlooker or two; or, perhaps, we may be having these cases taken out of the magistrates' hands altogether, and this would be a bad job for us, unless they were to make the judge out of a coalmaster.

Belich, April 4.

ZENNER'S ROTATING BUDDLE.

Sir,—Having of late seen several letters of enquiry in your valuable Journal respecting Zenner's rotating buddle, and whereas the one on this mine is the only one working at present in England, perhaps a few lines from me may not be amiss. It is now 12 months since the buddle was brought on the mine, and soon after a man came from Newcastle to erect it—a person who knew no more about it, although he made it, than I did, who had never before seen it. However, we found the buddle quite useless; the table went round once a minute, and the brush for cleaning down the ore 20 strokes per minute. The table was boarded the long way, and not across, as it is, and the boards, when joined, being wet, got dried with the heat of the sun, and made great cracks in the table. Of course, we could do nothing with it. I was then engaged one-half of my time at other mines, and when I returned home found plenty of work to do, and no time to attend to the buddle. Nevertheless, I was convinced that if we could get it rightly to work, it would prove very advantageous. However, this state of things went on until August, when I gave up my engagements, and turned to the working of the buddle. We took it to pieces, and boarded the table across, and instead of one revolution per minute put it once round in three or three and a half minutes, and the brush 40 strokes per minute instead of 20. We have now made a fair trial of it, and work it every day. I am fully convinced that it will work almes, or anything approaching them, four times cheaper than any other process that I know of. We stamp the whole of our ore, consequently have more slimes than any other mine with the same number of men in the North of England, and have been using trunks and hand-frames. The poorer part of the slimes, or rather the tails of the trunks, which would not or barely pay to work, we put in heaps, and are now working it over the rotating buddle. Yesterday we took the ore out of the ore-box, which was wet with the labour of a boy at 10*d.* per day, and in eight days it amounted to 14 cwt. This plainly shows that the buddle is a great deal more than a mere toy, compared with the trunks and hand-frames. I have often tried to impress on Mr. Zenner the necessity of introducing it into the tin mines of Cornwall, where I am sure it would soon become in general use. It is upwards of 20 years since I left Cornwall, but I have a better opinion of the Cornish agents than to suppose that they would refuse the use of the rotating buddle, although a German invention. For my own part, I should not care if it were the invention of a Turk, as long as it answered its intended purpose.—Driggell Mine, April 8.

W. JEFFREY.

LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL MINING CO.

Sir,—Whenever any undertaking, possessing the slightest merit, appears before the public, there are never wanting those who come forward for the purpose of depreciating it, all, perhaps, actuated by different motives, but combining in the one purpose of crushing it. Several letters of this nature have appeared from time to time in your Journal, to which, not being of any consequence, no answers were made. A letter, however, appeared last week, signed "A Broker," which, as it seems to have for its object the disquieting of present and the deterring of future shareholders, deserves an answer on that score. Unfortunately, the habit of writing anonymously in public journals has become of late so general, that one has hardly any right to complain, but considering the variety of motives by which the writers may be actuated, it is necessary to caution shareholders against putting faith in any such communications, particularly bearing in mind that the depreciation of the undertaking, not the welfare of the shareholders, is the cause they would seem to be advocating, is the real object they aim at. "A Broker" would intimate that this is only a manganese mine, and that manganese is worth little or nothing. He states that there is no lack of this ore in England, but does not state that it is very rare at a high percentage. As regards price, we need only turn to your Metal Price List to see that ground manganese, if only 70 per cent., is worth 7*l.* per ton, whereas "A Broker" states it at about 45*s.* Presuming, however, that his statements are all correct, there is no cause for fear, as this ore is only supplementary. The estate alluded to contains vast deposits of ironstone of the finest quality, and of a per cent. of iron to the surface, and can be obtained at a cost of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. In addition, fine specimens of calamine (carbonate of zinc), which is becoming daily a more valuable mineral, argilliferous lead ore, and copper, are constantly occurring, which would fairly lead one to the supposition that they exist in considerable quantities at a greater depth.

I would again, in conclusion, caution shareholders against taking communications like this at more than their worth, and say that few investments likely to prove more profitable have lately appeared before the public.

CHARLES GOOD, Sec.

Leicester-square, April 8.

BON ACCORD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—A prospectus having been issued of this company, and my name brought prominently before the public in it, induces me, in justice to myself and others, to offer a few remarks. During the period the direction of the North British Australasian Coal and Iron Mining Co. was in my hands, I was not only a shareholder, but I regret, however, to state that when the governance was transferred to the metropolis it was the reverse. Since the prospectus has been published, several of my friends, and old shareholders, have requested further information, and I trust that, through the medium of your Journal, I shall be enabled to place a fair statement of facts before them.

When I was first engaged, in 1850, the report of Mr. Burr was given to me (this document is only partially printed in the prospectus). Among other suggestions, he recommended that a 60-inch cylinder steam-engine should be erected, as soon as the company had cleared out the mine. After my arrival in Australia, I had the whole of the workings cleared out, when, to my astonishment, I found there was not in sight a stone of ore of any merchantable value. I forwarded a report to the directors, with a ground plan of all the principal points laid down, in which my underground works had been carried out. This was laid before the eminent firm of Messrs. Taylor and Sons. In reply, one of them states—"I, therefore, can really attach little value to any advice that he (Dalley) gave, or as to the views that he has formed." Nevertheless, this gentleman marked down on a copy of my map the locality for a powerful steam-engine, and Mr. Berger, a German engineer, whose report is likewise partially given, recommended a portable steam-engine.

I do not wish to depreciate the property. I stated in my report it was a tempting piece of mineral ground, but my opinion was, and is now, that if the eastern red clay course does not make ore, this property, in a mining point of view, is of comparatively little value. It is of no consequence whether 5000*l.* or 24,000*l.* is paid for the property; what the shareholders have to consider is, whether they will allow the directors to carry out the ill-advised idea of putting up machinery before the property is well examined and thoroughly inspected. I have been both at and above the water level. The cost to accomplish the same work, but at a depth of 3000*l.*

To substantiate this opinion, allow me to state that when the Burra Burra's deepest workings were at 30 fms., those of the Bon Accord were 19*fms.* On my visit to the property, the Burra Burra was down to the 40, and all the workings on Bon Accord perfectly dry. The Burra Burra is now down to the 50, and I am of opinion that the Bon Accord can be explored to the depth of 35 or 40 fms. near the boundary, without having recourse to machinery for drawing water.

When I received the prospectus, I wrote to the directors, enquiring how they proposed to prove the property. The reply sent me was, "they would be guided by the most judicious advice." The shareholders should not expend their capital until the ground is first explored at and above the water level. It has been asked why the water finds its way into the deepest part of the Burra Burra Mine? The stratum on the cleavage there stands on its edge, and the deepest mine must necessarily drain the water from the higher ground.

When in Australia, I stated to the agent that all my hopes and wishes tended to try the red clay course, and I asked him to allow me to try at the eastern shaft, my opinion being if that did not make something good the property would not be of much value. He replied that "this was an investment company; many have shared who are not in a position to mine at hazards. On this good opinion of yours I will recommend this as a mining property to be held, when those who can and will speculate in mining may join. Those who cannot shall have the benefit of what the property will make." I approved of this honest intention, and, therefore, I do not think now that a lavish expenditure ought to be incurred. Too much money should not be thrown away; the explorations should be carried out in an economical and practical manner, so as to see whether there is copper or not. It is now the proper time to exercise foresight and caution: by so doing the public will spare themselves much disappointment, and great discontent for the future.

St. Austell, April 8.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SHEPPARD V. OXFORD.

J. P. BROWN, Esq.—Sir,—I hereby give you notice, on my own behalf and on that of the Baron of Cocães, and of other proprietors, creditors, or shareholders, whom I do or may represent jointly or severally, that it is not my intention to prefer any claim whatever under the Decree, stated in an advertisement dated March 16, to have been made in this case by the High Court of Chancery.

In making to you this communication, I beg most deferentially (as regards the above-named honorable Court) to disclaim all intention of disobedience or disrespect; but as the property will now be disposed of under the immediate supervision of His Excellency the Desembargador, José Lopez de Silva Viana, Vice-President of the

Province of Minas Geraes, I abstain from making any claim under the Decree of an English Court, not being sufficiently advised as to the view which might be taken in the Brazilian law courts of such a proceeding, and of the effect it might or would have on my own position and claims, and on the position and claims of those whom I represent.—April 7.

EDWARD OXFORD.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—In confirmation of the remarks which I made at the general meeting, held at the London Tavern, on the 1st inst., relative to the property being now secured to the shareholders, it may be satisfactory to them to know that by the overdue letters received to-day, per *Bysantine*, Capt. Hitchins writes that the parties left in charge by Mr. Oxford of the Cocães Mines had, on Jan. 15 last, "delivered up the estate, mines, and effects belonging to the company," and encloses an "inventory of all the articles of plant and materials, stores and effects, existing on the estate." He adds that he leaves at once for the Rotula, "which estate I consider to be secure to us." On Jan. 20 he reports—"I have this day resumed mining operations at Cocães, and in four or five days hope to have 15 stamps-heads at work." He had also received a small quantity of gold, and concludes his letter by stating—"Your powers are considered here by all the doctors of law to be everything which is required. My counsel in Rio tells me to get an order from the criminal judge in the province to open the house at Cocães, and take anything I can find, and I can make out of it, and the company's." "My confidence is unshaken; to relax exertions I cannot, and trust you and the shareholders will have patience until the completion of my mission."

The above quotation I think will somewhat contradict the assertions hitherto made by Mr. Oxford, and prove that the congratulations I offered to the shareholders upon the prospects of the company were not altogether unfounded.

April 8.

ROBERT SHEPPARD.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

Mr. Warrington Smyth continued his lectures on the dressing of ores by describing the treatment to which stamped ore and other finely divided stuff is subjected, in order to concentrate and ultimately separate the saleable from the valueless material. The common prevailing method of

washing out the stamped stuff into a pit, where it is mingled confusedly together, ought to be replaced by some system of assorting the grains according to size, which saves much labour and expense in the after processes. Such a plan is attempted in the "saver" and long tyes at Ballewidden, and some few other tin mines; and in Hungary by a succession of tyes of increasing width and diminished inclination as they recede from the stamps. The apparatus for separation might be described generally as an inclined plane of wood, on which the fine-stuff, diluted to a certain amount with water, is allowed to flow downward. The specific gravity of the different substances more or less interfered with by the friction on the under surface and by the mutual adhesion of the particles, occasions a separation of the heavier portions at the head of the plane, with a gradual inferiority as the middle is passed, and the lightest and therefore the poorest, is at the "tail." The apparatus is, however, of an extremely varied character, and may be classed as 1st the frames on which only a thin film of mineral is deposited at one time. 2nd Buddles in which the mineral is intended to accumulate to a depth of from one to four feet before it is taken out for further treatment. The lecturer described those frames which were stationary, and those which revolved, and the latter were of two kinds, first through the lower trap, which is now opened, the poorest pyritesous "schlich," then obtains in a second "cover" a second quality; and lastly with a stronger flow of clean water sweeps down the best, or leads it to its proper receptacle. Similar processes with the frames less inclined are employed for the dressing of the slimes. The ordinary kinds of buddle were then treated of, from which the deposited material, divided into three or four sorts, according to richness has to be worked up again and again, according to its state of concentration in similar apparatus. As a variety which has come into vogue within the last ten years was noticed, the round buddle, or, as it is called, although a good separation is obtained, first through the lower trap, which is now opened, the poorest pyritesous "schlich," then obtains in a second "cover" a second quality; and lastly with a stronger flow of clean water sweeps down the best, or leads it to its proper receptacle. Similar processes with the frames less inclined are employed for the dressing of the slimes. The ordinary kinds of buddle were then treated of, from which the deposited material, divided into three or four sorts, according to richness has to be worked up again and again, according to its state of concentration in similar apparatus. 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with in geological research and mining operations. He had left the chalk formation for this lecture, on which to build his remarks respecting the tertiary group. Whiteness was not the invariable colour of chalk; there were fossils on the table from red chalk, and some in the vicinity of the Alps was quite black. The formations in Antrim, and part of the Glan's Causeway in the North of Ireland, were part and parcel of this same period. Crystallised carbonate of lime was formed by chalk being brought under great pressure, and thus preventing the escape of carbonic acid gas. The tertiary deposits had been made in the valleys and cavities formed by the upheaval of the chalk series, as in the Wealden and other places. In the Wealden formation had been found the Iguanodon, so called from its teeth resembling those of the present iguana. It was easy to distinguish fresh water from marine deposits, from the fact that fresh water shells could not live in salt water, and vice versa. The lower chalk contained little or no flints, whilst in the upper they abounded; and it was a remarkable fact that you could not find a single flint nodule but which contained some organic remains, and of any of these he would tell the species, the nature, and the habits. No fewer than 230 genera of beings were swept out of existence at the end of the chalk period. It was important that the student should clearly understand the difference between genera and species; the former was an evident distinction made by the Creator, whilst the latter was simply a classification made by man for his own convenience, because of individual peculiarities. The period eocene, or dawn of existing life, had also been called by Prof. Forbes neocene, or new life; this comprised the Tertiary sands, London and Paris clay, Bognor beds, &c. Mr. Huxley's very able and interesting lecture was well illustrated by diagrams and fossils; he proceeded to show how many of the hitherto mysterious problems in geology had been clearly worked out, by observations on the Pacific Ocean, the glacial migrations, and the discovery of limited oceanic localities, only congenial to some lasting species of shells, which are consequently fast dying out. The peculiar construction of some of the fossil animals, and how some of these were the shadowing forth of existing ones, and the importance of making ourselves well acquainted with our home sources of wealth.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ESGAIR MWYN MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Fenchurch-street, on Wednesday, — Mr. G. HELMORE in the chair.

Mr. ROBINSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors for the half-year ending Dec. 31:—

The directors, in reporting to the shareholders on the operations of the half-year ending as above, regret the results are not so satisfactory a nature as might perhaps have been anticipated at the period of the issue of the previous report. They will be found detailed in the statement of accounts accompanying this, and are shortly as follows:—One sold, 75 tons, producing 912*l*.; cost-shells, labour, &c., 1205*l*. 10*s*.; merchants' accounts, 27*l*. 10*s*.; London expenses, 94*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*.

It will be within the recollection of the proprietors that in November, 1855, the directors asked of the shareholders and obtained their consent, to raise the sum of 2000*l*. on the bonds or debentures of the company; and, in asking for these powers, the directors stated that such a sum was indispensable for developing the mine and carrying on the works. This resolution was confirmed at a special general meeting in January, 1856; and since that time the directors have endeavoured to obtain the money for that purpose; in so doing they have failed, except in so far as a sum of 1010*l*. is concerned, the whole of which has been subscribed by some very few of the shareholders and themselves. They are, therefore, now in the position they foresaw would be the case, unless the money was subscribed, and, judging that the apathy shown by the majority of the shareholders arises from a feeling that they are not disposed to supply their proportion to the fresh capital to this undertaking, the directors have, therefore, called a special general meeting, to be held immediately after the forthcoming ordinary general meeting, at which a resolution will be moved, empowering them to take the necessary steps for winding-up the company.

The report of the agent, Capt. Kitto, is subjoined, and it will be apparent the prospects of the mine are, in his opinion, excellent; still, it will be evident that, without the support of the shareholders, the directors neither can nor should attempt further operations.

The directors, who retire by rotation, are George Helmore and T. Wm. Bell, Esqs. S. L. Price, Esq., the auditor of the company, also retires, according to the provisions of the deed of settlement, and is eligible for re-election.

A report was also read from Capt. Wm. Kitto, which stated that the adit level was cleared 50 fms. east of engine-shaft. He found extensive workings in the eastern part of the mine at this level, which had but little trial below the 20 and 25. At Jones's winze, sunk from the 25 to the 40, had proved very successful, having at present a lode that will produce full 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft. in below the 65, which is poor. Little has been done in sinking for the last three months, owing to the severity of the weather, and a breakage to the engine. The tribute department, on the whole, is progressing favourably. As the summer approaches, and the tribute improved, together with the lode at Jones's winze, Capt. Kitto hoped to be in a position to increase the returns.

A statement of accounts was submitted from July 1 to December 31, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 17 19 1
Ores sold	912 0 0
Directors' advances	670 0 0
Olding and Co. (loans)	900 0 0
Received from bondholders	650 0 0
Interest, &c.	0 19 6 = £3150 18 7
Balance overpaid to North and South	£ 0 16 0
Wales Bank	
Mine cost, June to Nov.	1205 10 0
Office expenses in London	94 3 11
Loans repaid	1010 0 0
Survey, &c.	35 0 0
Dues, 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per ton on 140 tons	10 10 0
Merchants' bills, law costs, interest, discount, and commission	93 11 10 = £3049 18 9
Balance in favour of company	£ 100 19 10
The loss on the six months' working was 967 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .	

The CHAIRMAN said he should propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and suggested that it would be more convenient for the shareholders to confine their observations strictly to the accounts, as any other business had better be discussed at the extraordinary general meeting, which would follow. The accounts for the half-year were not very cheering, the loss on the working being 967*l*. which had arisen through the neglect of former agents, the value of the property being greatly depreciated through want of attention to the necessary repairs to the machinery. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. SALKELD seconded the resolution.

Mr. HAWES wished to know whether any of the directors had visited the mines? The CHAIRMAN said he was down there in July, accompanied by the consulting engineer; the machinery was then in good order. Mr. Salkeld was there in Feb. last, but not officially; he found the water-wheel broken down, and a breakage to the engine. The agents were continually writing for a new rope, but if they had had one he believed it would have been broken in a fortnight, as they were actually running it over rough wood with the bark on instead of wheels.

Mr. HAWES thought one of the directors ought to have gone down more frequently. The CHAIRMAN replied they would have done so if the shareholders had found the money. He had not yet been paid his expenses for the journey in July last.

Mr. BELL said they were now in a different position, as they had a consulting engineer; and as they knew little about mining, it was better to place confidence in him. Mr. Wm. Monro, who had no doubt the gentleman governing the board had reason to think that everything was going on in a satisfactory manner.

The CHAIRMAN said, at the time he visited the mine in July it was in good working order, and it was subsequently that the agents neglected the machinery; the water-wheel was in such a bad condition that it had a narrow escape of falling, which would have involved a considerable expense. There was a great accumulation of dead in the mine, but it was promised it should be removed.

Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH said, before passing the accounts they ought to know the assets and liabilities.

Mr. BELL said the assets were the mines and machinery.

Mr. HERAPATH always understood that they made both ends meet, but there appeared to be a deficit of 3500*l*.—Mr. SALKELD remarked that out of that amount 120*l*. was for the purchase of Esgrair Dhu.

Mr. HERAPATH wished to know what course they intended to pursue, as he was not inclined to go on any longer; at the same time he was prepared to pay his quota of the liabilities.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. HERAPATH said, the next business was the appointment of two directors in the room of two who retired, Mr. Bell and himself, and they left the matter in the hands of the meeting.—Mr. Huxley proposed that they be re-elected, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the re-election of Mr. Price, as auditor, said he had always performed his duties to the satisfaction of the board, and he believed to the shareholders generally.—Carried unanimously.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial position of the company, and of passing, or otherwise, a resolution to wind-up the company, either voluntarily or under direction of the Court of Chancery. The CHAIRMAN said, in commencing the business of this meeting he felt some little difficulty in laying before them the present condition of the company; but as several large shareholders had made themselves well acquainted with the working of the property he need not trouble them with many remarks. In November, 1855, the financial position was such that they could not carry on the works without further capital, as in addition to the funds necessary for working they were called upon to complete the purchase of the Esgrair Dhu, a purchase that was made before the present board took office; and, therefore, whether good or bad they were not to blame, and how it would turn out time alone would determine. However, the arrangement was made, and they did not think it desirable to refuse to complete it.

Mr. CHAPPELL (the solicitor): You could not refuse; you had no alternative.

The CHAIRMAN continued, For that purpose they had to provide 1100*l*. The result of the powers given to them in November to raise 2000*l*. was the obtaining 1010*l*. and that subscribed by the board and a very few shareholders. It was in the discretion of the meeting the course they would adopt, but they certainly could not go on any longer in their present condition: either the shareholders must subscribe more capital, or they must wind-up and sell the property. But before asking them what course to pursue, he would read the report of the consulting engineer. The following report was then read:—

I requested Capt. Kitto, a fortnight since, to write you a detailed report of the operations and prospects of the mine, a copy of which he has sent me, dated March 19. I agree with his views and plan of working generally. With reference to my opinion of the mine I am still unaltered. I own to being disappointed in the falling off the adit level eastward of the north lode has scarcely been touched, and its character is decidedly one to produce good bunches of ore; the Hospital bench westward will very likely make again in depth, and the appearance in the 40, in that direction, now strongly indicate it. I would earnestly urge you to endeavour to obtain for the faithful and vigorous working of the mine the ablest and most experienced agent, and above the returns during the next 10 months, in the course of which I believe important and good discoveries will yet be made; but in my opinion, the most valuable portion of your property lies almost wholly unworked, and that, in Esgrair Dhu, what little money has been spent upon it goes essentially to show that there are known to be three lodes at least in this piece of ground in all which ore

has been found. There is water-power at hand, and the course I would strongly recommend is to erect a wheel and sink a shaft 30 fms. deep in a situation to command the different lodes, for this a capital of 3000*l*. is indispensable. If you can accomplish this I sincerely believe you will find as good a mine as there is now in the district.

The CHAIRMAN added, that he had now laid before the meeting the prospects of the undertaking; and to bring them in order, he would now move that the company be wound-up.—Mr. SALKELD seconded the resolution.

Mr. HERAPATH wished to know the position they would be in if they wound-up.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the accounts gave the state of the company; the deficiency was 3500*l*. and the assets were the mines, machinery, and 31 tons dressed ore. Mr. HERAPATH: Does the 3500*l*. come up to the present time?

The CHAIRMAN: It includes the cost up to March 31, and they could not stop the works without detriment to the property.

Mr. BELL was of opinion that it ought to be wound-up, as it was quite clear they had a disaffected list of shareholders; and, under the last Act, if three-fourths of the shareholders consented they could wind-up voluntarily, and appoint a liquidator; and should there be any one desirous of taking it, they might do so, and form a new company, if they should see their way to raise 5000*l*. new capital.

Mr. W. MORRIS contended that there was no way of winding-up except in the Court of Chancery, which might increase the liabilities from 3500*l*. to 7000*l*.

Mr. CHAPPELL agreed with Mr. Morgan, for although the act stated they might wind-up voluntarily, it gave them no power to enforce calls. He considered, in the event of having no litigation, 200*l*. ought to cover every expense of winding-up.

A SHAREHOLDER believed the most simple method would be to wind-up at once in the Court of Chancery, and if they did not do so there at once some party might commence proceedings in that Court a few months hence.

Mr. WESTON said as the shareholders had so badly supported the directors, it was not likely they would now come forward. Their affairs could not be considered so very bad, as they had laid out 8000*l*. and the ore raised had realised 6000*l*. If they had had an ample capital he believed they would at the present time have been in a flourishing condition. They had a most valuable mining property, and he considered it very unfair that the directors should be left to pay.

Mr. MORRIS suggested that they should raise additional capital by the issue of preference shares, bearing 30 per cent. interest, so that those who came forward would get paid. Esgrair Dhu alone he considered a valuable sett, and if 3000*l*. was spent it might be worth 30,000*l*. The season was now favourable, and it would be absurd not to work it for six months longer, when the returns would almost meet the expenses. It would be a suicidal act to stop at the present time.

Mr. HERAPATH was influenced by what Mr. Morgan said, because if they raised the money there would be no occasion to wind-up. They would have the mine in a better condition, and he, for one, was ready to put down his quota at once. If they lost the additional capital they would not be worse off.

Mr. MORRIS then moved, as an amendment, a series of resolutions, nine in number, an abstract of which appeared in our Journal last week.

Mr. HAWES seconded the amendment.

Mr. CHAPPELL remarked that at the present time they could not adopt the plan; it was necessary to call a meeting to alter the deed, and a second one to confirm it.

Mr. BELL wished to know, as Mr. Morgan was a large holder, whether he would take his number of the preference shares?

Mr. MORRIS replied he would take his number *pro rata*.

Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH observed that the new capital would pay off the liabilities, and place the company in smooth water, and then he hoped they would be able to go on satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors must have money at once, and suggested that those present should pledge themselves to subscribe some capital to pay the expenses until the necessary alterations were completed.

Mr. MORRIS, after a lengthened discussion, withdrew the series of resolutions; and, as an amendment to the one for winding-up, moved the following:—That in the event of the company, the most expedient method of paying off the debts and liabilities of the company, and providing for sufficient means to carry on its mining operations for the next six months, would be to issue a given number of preference shares of 2*l*. each, to be paid for by small monthly instalments, and bearing a sufficiently high rate of preferential dividend over the existing shares as to induce the shareholders, for the protection of their interests, to subscribe for them, in order to avoid, should it then be deemed expedient to abandon the enterprise, the vast and incalculable expense of being wound-up by the Court of Chancery, and the litigation invariably attendant thereon, which will have to be borne *pro rata* by every shareholder.

Mr. HAWES seconded the amendment, and observed that going on for six months gave them every chance of success.

Mr. HERAPATH suggested that all present should subscribe for the next six months' cost-share, and thereby relieve the directors from making advances.

Mr. WATSON congratulated the meeting upon Mr. Morgan's plan being so well received. The amendment was then put, and carried unanimously, and for the sake of form, the original motion was submitted, but not a single vote was given in its favour.

A paper was then submitted, by which the shareholders present agreed to subscribe with 2*l*. 6*d*. per share, and it was calculated would pay the next two cost-shares. The document was signed by every shareholder in attendance, affixing the amount they were willing to subscribe, in some cases exceeding the 2*l*. 6*d*. per share.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the amount subscribed was only by way of loan, and did not bind them to take preference shares.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

The annual general court was held on Tuesday—Sir J. H. KELLY, Bart. (the Governor) in the chair.

After the secretary (Mr. C. FAWCETT) had read the advertisement from the London Gazette convening the meeting, the minutes of the last general court were read and confirmed.

The GOVERNOR then read the customary speech, of which the following is an abstract:—This was the fifth annual general court that had been held since the resumption of the works by the company. In compliance with a wish expressed by the proprietors at the last annual court the accounts had been printed and circulated among the shareholders.

According to their charter they were obliged to hold their yearly meeting within 14 days after March 25, and they had, therefore, closed the books four weeks earlier than usual, in order to give time for deliberate examination and valuation of the stocks. The accounts were for 45 weeks instead of 52, on this there had been made a net profit of 31,941*l*. 16*s*. 4*d*.; that they considered most satisfactory, more especially when it was borne in mind that at one period of the year there had been some depression experienced in the copper and iron trades. A committee had been appointed consisting of the deputy-governor, Mr. Fownall, and Mr. Hazlewood; these gentlemen had spent some time at Cwm Avon and had thoroughly investigated the works, stocks, and accounts there; the report received by the court from them was of the most satisfactory nature; and at the same time the share books and all the business transacted in the London office had been looked into and were found to be strictly correct. They continued to pay in cash for all goods they purchased, except copper ore. Attention had been, some time since, called to the necessity of having a church, such an edifice had been built, as well as a school; this last was capable of holding 200 pupils, and of these upwards of 150 attended. Notwithstanding the subscriptions, in addition to the sum of 500*l*. which had been given by a benevolent member of the present court of assistants, they still required about 2500*l*. and he would ask them to assist the court in the means of liquidating this amount. He was happy to state that they were now quite free from litigation; the law charges this year did not exceed 25*l*. The court, therefore, proposed that a dividend of 7*l*. per cent. should be declared on the preference shares and 3 per cent. on the consolidated stock. In conclusion, he could congratulate them on the present position of the works, they were never in better condition; several new improvements had been made, and they were proceeding most satisfactorily. They would have to elect three assistants in lieu of the retiring gentlemen who went out by rotation, and two auditors; all these, however, being eligible offered themselves for re-election.

The SECRETARY then read the auditor's report, which confirmed that of the court, and stated that the stock and share ledgers were kept in the most perfect order.

The following accounts were then submitted:—

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET.			
Capital: Stock, consolidated under the provisions of "the Governor and Company of Copper Miners Act, 1851"	£296,987 2 2		
Preference capital: 1,531 preference shares of 25 <i>l</i> . each	38,275 0 0		
Sundry credits	37,183 5 0		
Cwm Avon Church and School Fund	17,501 15 7		
Bills payable	31,941 16 4		
Profit and loss account			
Total	£371,868 19 1		
Capital expended:			
Cost of Cwm Avon, copper-works, iron-works, tinplate-works, houses, cottages, rail, &c. at Cwm Avon	£236,987 2 2		
Preference capital expended: Costs of Act of Parliament, 1851 and 1853, arrears of rent, renewal of leases, preliminary expenses, extensions and restorations, purchase of gasworks at Cwm Avon, &c.	32,455 8 1		
Stocks at Cwm Avon	254,999 12 2		
Sundry debtors	48,984 8 3		
Cwm Avon Church and School Fund	2,100 13 1		
Bills receivable	31,183 15 8		
Cash at bankers, &c.	5,208 2 8		
Total	£371,868 19 1		
ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Dividend for previous year	£ 27,620 12 6		
Discount, interest, &c.	£1017 4 10		
London Office Expenses: Salaries, rent, stationery, printing, postage, travelling expenses, &c., and commission to the managing assistant and the salesmen	3927 4 4		
Law charges	534 9 10 =	5,749 19 0	
Court of Assistants	2600 0 0		
Secretary	300 0 0		
Auditors	100 0 0 =	2,400 0 0	
Balance carried down		31,941 16 4	
Total	£ 67,711 7 10		
Ca.—Balance from previous year	£ 27,753 3 6		
Profit on the smelting, &c., of copper and the manufacture of iron, tin-plates, chemicals, &c., and rents of houses and cottages	£40,325 3 8		
Deduct amount of bad and doubtful debts	374 14 4 =	39,950 9 4	
Transfer fees		7 15 0	
Total		£67,711 7 10	
Balance brought down	£31,941 16 4		

It was then moved by Mr. GAY and seconded by Mr. HAZLEWOOD that the report of the directors and accounts should be adopted.

Mr. A. YATES stated that previous to moving the dividend, he should be glad to enquire how it was they had such a large stock on hand?

The GOVERNOR explained that the larger their business the greater the stock must be; a quantity of the stock mentioned in the accounts had since been shipped.

Mr. RICE enquired in what manner they took the stock?

Mr. HAZLEWOOD observed that as he was one of the committee who visited the works probably he could best explain; with regard to the iron, indiscriminate samples had been taken out of every tenth lot; they always undercalculated the value so as to be on the safe side; the same might be said of the stock.

Mr. RICE then put several questions relative to the stocks of copper ore. He was of opinion that a dividend of 8*l*. per cent. could be declared.

The GOVERNOR observed that, although they could declare a dividend of 8*l*. per cent., it was not sufficient for 8*l*. Had Mr. RICE been present when the speech was read he would have found his questions explained.

Mr. A. YATES moved and Mr. MONTEITH seconded, that a dividend of 7*l*. per cent. should be paid to the preference shareholders, and 3 per cent. to the holders of consolidated stock; one half payable on the 27th inst., the other on the 27th Oct. ensuing.

Mr. RICE observed that on the chemical works there appeared a loss.

Mr. GILBERTSON explained: This was not really a loss as they had to make their own charcoal, and if they purchased it, would have to pay a higher price for it; the naphtha distilled from it, for which they formerly received 8*s*. to 9*s*. per gallon, while now, owing to arrangements the French Government had made, they could only obtain a much smaller price.

Mr. FALL proposed and Mr. WISE seconded the re-election of Messrs. Hazlewood, Harrison, and Shaw, as members of the court of assistants; and Mr. Gundy moved and Mr. De Vitre seconded the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. A. Beattie and W. Godfrey Whatman.

An appeal was made on behalf of the Church and School Fund by Mr. Hazlewood, which was responded to by several of the proprietors; and the secretary was requested to communicate to the shareholders the result of the present subscriptions, and to request their further assistance, in order that the claims outstanding against the church should be liquidated.

THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, — Capt. VANON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and observed that the object of the meeting was, in the first instance, to pass a resolution that the association be absolutely dissolved; and afterwards to appoint a committee of the proprietors to assist the directors in carrying it out. There were four resolutions to be submitted; the first, for forthwith, absolutely, and entirely, dissolving the company; the second, that a committee be appointed from the body of shareholders in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of settlement; thirdly, that the directors join such committee in carrying out the objects of the first resolution; and lastly, that the Chairman sign the resolutions in token of their confirmation.

Mr. BARRY (a director) said this was a most important meeting, and he regretted so few were in attendance; but he must request that the whole present would come forward and sign their names, and the number of shares they held, in order that they might see that the requirements of the deed of settlement were complied with.

A PROPRIETOR said they had just sent out a gentleman well acquainted with the locality, Mr. Joel Hitchens. It seemed premature to propose the dissolution; although they had been unfortunate at Duval's shoot, there was another point where they might meet with success; and he hoped they would not come to such a conclusion, when they had such a great quantity of ground not explored. Under such circumstances, he was opposed to a dissolution of the company at the present time.

Mr. BARRY said he was unavoidably absent from England when the resolution was passed to wind-up the company. If he had been present he should have voted against it; and if the resolution were passed upon the present occasion he should record his protest against it. In pursuance of the resolutions passed at that meeting, Mr. Joel Hitchens was sent out to see the state of the property, and make preliminary preparations for a sale subject to confirmation at home.

A PROPRIETOR protested against nullifying the resolution passed at the previous meeting. They would go on making calls until the whole of the capital was called up, and if they did not wind-up forthwith he believed to-morrow the shares would not be worth one penny.

Mr. BARRY considered it would be suicidal to wind-up at the present time.

Mr. LEMON OLIVER said the last meeting was a crowded one, and a committee was appointed to take into consideration the affairs of the association. That committee was chosen by ballot, and they reported that it was desirable to wind-up the affairs of the association. Mr. Hitchens had been sent out, and he believed a more proper party could not be selected. If that gentleman sent home word that they had out the Cumba vein, or intersected Duval's shoot, they could reverse all they had done, to-day. It would be child's play not to carry out the resolutions after appointing a committee to confer with the directors, and both parties agreeing to wind-up.

A PROPRIETOR remarked that from what took place at the last meeting, shareholders were not in attendance at the present time, but he believed that, had it been supposed there would have been any opposition to the winding-up, there would have been a very full room.

The CHAIRMAN said there appeared to be some mistake as to the object of sending out Mr. Hitchens, as some were of opinion that his object was to ascertain whether they ought to wind-up or not. Mr. Hitchens was sent out to adopt the best means for winding up. It had been stated that they had a quantity of auriferous earth, which was true, and a great deal of gold could be got out, but until more scientific means were adopted they could not get it at a commercial value; they might pay a guinea for it, worth of gold.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that if an adjournment were not detrimental to the object of the committee, it would be better for them to adopt that course until they heard from Mr. Hitchens.

Mr. SCHOFIELD said they had better pass the resolutions proposed, and adjourn the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, in order to give them the last information, he would read extracts from letters dated Jan. 31, received from Capt. Treloar and Mr. Hood, the surgeon. They stated that they were sorry to observe a wish to wind-up the mine, which arose from want of knowledge of the property. After driving the adit to Duval's shoot and Cumba vein it seemed extraordinary to abandon it as the drainage was now complete, and the stamping-machinery in good order. With regard to the Cumba vein it was productive when last wrought; and, therefore, supposing Duval's shoot was a failure, it was not the case with the Cumba vein. These were the last advices received, and he (the Chairman) would now put the first resolution, that the association be dissolved.

Mr. BARRY moved as an amendment that the meeting be adjourned for six weeks, as he considered it would be suicidal to stop at the present time.

A PROPRIETOR seconded the amendment; but upon a show of hands it was lost.

The CHAIRMAN then put the original resolution, that the association be absolutely dissolved forthwith, which was carried. Resolutions were also passed that a committee be appointed to take measures for winding-up the affairs; and, in accordance with the deed of settlement, the following proprietors were appointed to co-operate with the directors:—Messrs. Barkworth, Whitehead, Vandermine, Butts, Curtis, and Cooke.—The Chairman having signed the resolutions, a vote of thanks to him terminated the proceedings.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

BUCKFASTLIGH AND ASHBURTON DISTRICT.—We understand almost every available acre in this neighbourhood had been taken up for mining purposes. If we may judge from specimens we have seen from three or four young mines there was no doubt of its becoming one of the great mining countries. It is by no means a new district, vast works having been executed by those great mine celebrities, the "old men," who were capital miners. On the top of a hill, near the town of Buckfastleigh, are most extensive works, on a lode fully 14 feet wide, for hundreds of fathoms long, worked out to open day, the ground being kept open by arches of ground, evidently left in the poor parts of the lode; in these arches are now to be found beautiful cubes of mundic, rich gossan, and copper ore. The bottom of the chasm is filled with

from circumstances which occurred at the time, it was never carried into effect. The best has been almost continuously in grant from that date, and it is now left to the present proprietors to carry out what has been so long contemplated; and from the opinions entertained by the managing agents of the mines in the neighbourhood, there is little doubt of the operations of the company being crowned with success.

FOXDALE MINES (ISLE OF MAN).—We hear of an important improvement in these mines lately: this mine, Old Foxdale, is one of the very few in which lead is found in the granite. These mines were formerly remunerative, and are likely to become so again; so highly argenteous is the produce of this mine, that it yields from 50 to 800 ounces to the ton of lead. A fine example of the action of an elvan dyke may be seen at the surface here, as well as the curious formation of lead in granite; and, singular as it may appear, the granite is slightly accompanied by serpentine. In the eastern part of the set, a vast dyke of white quartz traverses the whole and is; it is a pure white quartz, highly crystalline, and was formerly supposed to be auriferous. It is a very interesting spot, and well deserves a visit.

EAST KIT HILL.—To work this extensive set, Messrs. Chafe and Co., engineers, Devonport, have taken contracts to erect steam machinery for effectually developing the valuable lodes already discovered. From two of these lodes, at only 7 fms. from surface, 7000, worth of tin has been sold. These lodes also form a junction at 30 fms. from surface. The geological position of the lodes is excellent, being situated in a hill, between the granite of Kit Hill and Hington Down, and the set is also traversed by several elvan courses and cross-courses, in the immediate vicinity of the main lodes.

EAST WHEAL VIRGIN.—Operations have been commenced on this set. Three shafts have been sunk to shallow depths, on the back of three distinct lodes. An adit has been driven, which, at several fathoms deeper than the shaft; this lode is about 12 feet wide, containing rich spar, murex, and copper pyrites of a promising character; the adit is being pushed on to intersect the other lodes. The shares are principally held in the locality, and from its vicinity to East Wheel Rose and Penhalidra good results are anticipated.

From Liskeard, we learn that Gonaemena is improving. Craddock Moor is opening a fine mine. West Caradon dividend is expected to be 4s. per share next account; the mine is looking well. Treilawny and Ludcott are improving. At North Treilawny, the lode will be cut through in a day or two, and a good one is quite expected. Wheal Wrey is looking well.

BALNOON CONSOLS.—The recent discovery is a shoot of tin, or "carbon," in the south side of the 10, east of flat-roof shaft. We have driven about 2 fms. on it; it is now about 4 ft. high, worth 4s. to 5s. per barrow. Should this hold south so far as to intersect our east and west branch, we should most probably have a very large deposit of tin. One of the Balnoon carbonates gave a profit of 50,000l. some years since. In the Woola part we are also looking more promising, although not yet down to the required depth.

The St. Ives District continues to look well. Providence Mine is sold to have improved, as well as Balnoon. Wheal Kitty never looked so well, and has immense reserves. Wheal Margaret has further improved in the 40, 50, 60, and 70 fms. levels, on the South Kewas lode; in fact, this is now the best tin mine in Cornwall. East Margaret looks well. The 5th, west of Gurgonvin's, looks fully as well as last reported, worth 12s. to 14s. per fm.

At CATHERINE AND JANE MINE, Capt. Treweek reports, the lode in the deep adit end has greatly improved, and will at present produce 1 ton of lead per fm. An east and west branch has fallen into the lode, which has caused a great improvement. There is also a good branch of lead going off from the hanging wall, and when No. 2 winch is hoisted, I shall put men to drive east on this branch. No alteration in any other part of the mine. The iron lode is looking splendid.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD.—Operations are being resumed at these mines, and considerable interest is felt by parties who have known this property in its prosperous days. Although the workings extend only to about 15 fms. deep, vast quantities of ore have been raised, which have given large profits to the different parties who have worked these mines. The last proprietor, a gentleman well known in the mining world, made good monthly profits during the period of his holding the property. There is ample water power for all purposes, water-wheels, dressing-floors, dwelling house, and all necessary offices complete. The company have just subscribed a further sum of 1000l. for prosecuting these mines, and there are great chances of their being remunerated, by a speedy discovery of one of those large deposits of ore for which these mines are celebrated.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks upon the business of the week:—

The business doing during the week has been very limited, taking the state of the money market into account; there is, however, not much cause for complaint, seeing that almost every department of business that partakes of a speculative character participates in the general depression that now exists. Our experience has shown us that a depression in the mining market is not generally of long duration, and the present is a favourable opportunity for investing in good dividend mines, many of which will pay 15 to 20 per cent. on the present market value, while many good progressive mines will considerably advance in price.

The following dividend mines are well worth attention:—West Basset, Par Consols, Wheal Buller, South Francis, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Wrey, Alfred Consols, Mary Ann, Vale of Towy, and St. Ives Consols.

We select the following progressive mines, many of which will in all probability, ere long, considerably advance in price:—North Francis, Kelly Bray, North Roseward, Calvanack, Balnoon Consols, Catherine and Jane, Great Hewas, Wheal Edward, Forkellis, East Roseward, East Alfred, Great Alfred, Virtuous Lady, Wheal Bedford.

Mr. Lelean communicates the following information:—

The Mining Market continues in the same inactivity, and prices generally during the week have ruled lower; the consequence is, that holders of good dividend stock are not disposed to sell, while, on the other hand, speculative shares are all but unsaleable, thus giving capitalists an opportunity of purchasing that has not occurred for some considerable time. Those mines more worthy of notice at present are—Providence, Carnyorth, Wheal Wrey, Treilawny, Margery, East Providence, Balnoon, East Margaret, West Basset, Par Consols, Wheal Kitty (Leland), South Caradon, Devon Consols, and West Forey. The accounts from Providence are of a more satisfactory character; the various ends and pitches are producing more tin than reported at last meeting. Both Treilawny and Margery have considerably improved since the meeting recently held. The progress making in East Providence is very cheering. A neat map of West Cornwall, showing these and other rich mines, has been published by Mr. E. Symons, of Truro, and can be had by giving an order through the Mining Journal office. Speculative mining is like every other business; and before adventurers part with their money they should be careful in making the selection, by ascertaining the respectability of the parties, the condition and prospects of the mine, its probable duration, the mode of working, and what analogy it has to those around and adjoining it. And, above all, the most prudent motto—*Not to put too many eggs into one basket.* If one-half the precaution were exercised in purchasing mining shares as is generally observed in the ordinary transactions through life, it would be found more profitable than any other speculative investment in the country. As a rule, buy in a depressed market (as at present), and sell at moderate advances. To accomplish these objects, a confidential broker, of strict integrity, must be employed by gentlemen in the country to take advantage of the rise and fall in prices during the day. In dividend mines there is not so much risk, but seven years' purchase is the utmost at which shares ought to be bought, and but few exceptions. Some of the above are paying upwards of 20 per cent., and the others, which are all good progressive mines, will, I have no doubt, advance in price very considerably within the next three months. Thus it often happens that a great deal more money is made by buying into good progressive mines, than by holding dividend stock.

Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., in their "Subscription Circular," remark:—

The market for shares in British Mines continues good, with an upward tendency; the vast yield and profits resulting from mining enterprise in the Buller and Basset district not only fascinate but attract capital, whilst great and growing is their desire to embark in such pursuits. The price of copper is 135l. per ton against 126l. at the close of last year, and, from increasing demand and consumption, it is likely to range far higher during the current year; in fact, the supply of copper diminishes whilst absorption in various channels daily increases. The following statistics will show the aggregate sales in Cornwall and Wales for the eleven years ending 1856:—

Years.	Tons metal.	Amount.	Years.	Tons metal.	Amount.
1846	22,103	£1,635,699	1852	17,193	£1,282,110
1847	20,823	1,506,808	1853	16,201	1,576,952
1848	21,513	1,454,740	1854	16,527	1,662,685
1849	21,164	1,321,162	1855	17,848	1,867,134
1850	16,427	1,332,301	1856	19,746	1,982,087
1851	19,112	1,330,534			
Eleven years		£16,657			£16,952,502
Annual average		19,150 7-11ths			£1,541,136 6-11ths

The supply last year was slightly over the average of the past eleven years, yet, from all the information we can gather, no great increase will follow for years to come, either from abroad or at home; and, whilst it is well known that no accumulation of stocks exist in the hands of our smelters, hence we prognosticate better prices for our produce; the consumption daily increases, especially in the manufacture of locomotive and other engines, with machinery of varied description now being applied to supplant manual labour throughout the world; the present demand will be more than supported. The price of tin is 146l., and that of baux 15l. Tin mines, generally, for the last ten years have not remunerated the miner, in fact, it has resulted in heavy losses to most engaged therein—a few, with the merchants of Cornwall, are alone those who have hitherto reaped a satisfactory harvest. Tin mines, on the whole, are more uncertain in yield, more bunched and hazardous than copper mines, and parties, ignorant of the science and practice of mining, should exercise great caution ere they embark in such adventures: as long as present prices rule large profits will accrue to shareholders. We annex the price of white tin in the first week in January, from 1844 to 1857 inclusive, a period of 14 years:—

Price in January, from 1844 to 1857 inclusive, a period of 14 years.—					
1844	£70 per ton	1849	£79 per ton	1854	£130 per ton
1845	71½ "	1850	80 "	1855	117 "
1846	103 "	1851	83 "	1856	129 "
1847	98 "	1852	89 "	1857	142 "
1848	82 "	1853	102 "		

The chief tin district are—Uny Leland, which comprise the parishes of Leland, St. Ives, and Towandack, the Weardor, Wheal Vor, St. Just, Camborne, St. Austell, and Calstock, all in Cornwall. In Devonshire no mine is profitably worked for that metal. In the year 1852 Boscawen sold black tin at 44l. 15s. per ton, whilst Drakewalls realised only 39l. per ton in 1844 against 94l. on March 14, 1857. Since 1844 the value of white tin has more than doubled in commercial value, and even since 1852 it has advanced 43 l. 5s. per cent., whilst during the past year it has risen 13 per cent., to what height the market value may range hereafter we cannot predict, but we are acquainted with the resources of Cornwall, and are fully aware that hundreds of lodes can be profitably opened and wrought for that metal should existing prices prevail. The backs of copper lodes usually contain more or less tin, and we respectfully suggest to the practical managers of extensive mines in Camborne, Illogan, Gwennap, and Redruth to turn their attention to those sources of wealth. It is a circumstance worth recording in favour of our Cornish tin mines, that they have little to fear from colonial or foreign competition—labour abroad is very expensive and deficient in supply, whilst it constitutes the chief item of expense in all countries in the production of that ore, the machinery required is also varied and cumbersome, and the process of dressing tedious and prolonged; not so, however, with copper, in respect to which we have more to fear from importation than increased yield at home.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN GOLD MINING.

We visited the extensive works of this company on Monday, and from the interest evinced in the undertaking, as many connected with it may be inclined to inspect the works, a brief description of Frodsham may not be out of place. It is a town about one mile in length, bounded by the waters of the Weaver and the Mersey, and situate between Chester and Warrington, about ten miles from the former, from which there is railway conveyance, connecting the town with the numerous railways in the North. At the east end there is a good bridge, built of stone. Before the Weaver was rendered a navigable river the part below the bridge was crowded with vessels, and assumed the appearance of a petty port. In the time of Edward I. it was of such importance that the lords of Frodsham received a toll of 10d. per annum from the vessels frequenting it. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, standing on high ground, overlooking the town, marshes, and Mersey, under the craggy precipices of Overton Hill, which is reported to be the highest ground in this part of the country. There is a town hall recently erected, and amongst the ancient structures is an inn, called the "Bear's Paw," built in the year 1632, and, from the massive beams of timber used in its construction, it bids fair yet to last for ages.

The ground belonging to the company is about 4 acres in extent, and the situation very picturesque. The beautiful viaduct of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway over the river Weaver is only 200 or 300 yards from it, and the noble bridge of Frodsham a short distance further off. The frontage on the river Weaver belonging to the company is 350 ft., and they have a substantial wharf built of stone, upwards of 70 ft. in length, with 16 ft. of water, and cranes, landing stages, &c., complete.

The buildings on the property are of great strength, and are of such ample dimensions that it would seem impossible any addition could be required. The works have been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Harris, with the assistance of Mr. Trotter, and the important question to be decided is, whether it will pay commercially to freight the ores to, and reduce them in, this country, with all the advantages of cheap coal and mechanical appliances combined with scientific research, in preference to the expensive and uncontrolled management abroad. Mr. Harris contends that by his process the ores are wholly freed from the sulphur and iron, which has hitherto interfered with the complete extraction, and sickened the mercury.

The following is the *modus operandi*:—The ore is first stamped; it is then calcined, to get rid of the sulphur, and next ground in Jones's patent pulveriser, or muller; from thence it passes into a trough, and subjected to the operation of Harris's magnetic machine, which consists of a forest of magnets, raking the ore and picking up the iron, the machine being arranged so that the magnets are kept clean with a brush. After passing through Harris's machine, it is conveyed into the amalgamator, and from thence into the retorts, which are of an improved construction, as, instead of the ordinary form of the crucible, with a tapering end, the bottom of the retorts present a large surface to the fire, while it materially hastens the process of distillation, is not so liable to accident. Having described the process, the following will give some idea of the buildings, and the work that has been done:—They commence with a large range of rooms, fitted up with the necessary apparatus for silver operations. In the next stack of buildings, the first room is fitted up with four calcining furnaces, finished in the best style, with ample space for twelve more; adjoining is a range of warehouses for storing the ores, occupying about 8500 square feet, supported from floor to floor with massive iron pillars, with passages in the centre running out to the wharf, where there are substantial platforms erected to the edge of the river, with the necessary apparatus for unloading vessels; these warehouses at the present time contain between 200 and 300 tons of various ores. The next room is filled with the machinery necessary for final operations, in the following order:—First, Jones's pulveriser; secondly, Harris's apparatus for extracting the iron; thirdly, the amalgamating machine; and lastly, the improved retorts, to which two locks are attached, in order that the gold shall never be taken out, except in the presence of two parties, all due security being ensured.

The next building contains a boiler 30 ft. long and 8 ft. deep, fitted and ready for work. The adjoining room, which is very spacious, contains a new horizontal steam-engine, manufactured expressly for the company by the well-known firm of Musgrave and Son, of Bolton. It is highly finished, and capable of being worked up to 80 horse power. This portion of the machinery is wholly complete, with the exception of the steam-pipes, which can be attached in a few hours. The next machinery erected, and in complete working order, are 12 heads of stamps, each head weighing 3 cwt., purchased of the Colonial Gold Company, which are as good as new. Attached is a large amalgamating barrel, with percussion or shaking table, purchased from the same company; there is also a round buddle. Well-constructed carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops are upon the premises, and a small laboratory for making experiments. The surface operations are very extensive: two reservoirs have been formed for obtaining fresh water to work the machinery, the steam engines, and also for washing and dressing purposes—a building with an 8-horse power engine, in full working order, being used for pumping the water into a large iron tank, fixed at the side of the principal building, for the general supply of the establishment. In addition to the above, there is a round kiln, which is used for burning the ore. It may be worthy of remark that coals are landed on the wharf at 5s. 6d. per ton. Any party who may visit this extensive property will admit that one better arranged could scarcely exist, and the all-important question to be solved is whether Mr. Harris's process will succeed. If the amount of work that has been done were generally known, it would prove an ample excuse for the past delay, and the all-important question of profitable result will be immediately solved as the practical working operations will commence this day (Saturday).

With regard to the company's property in Virginia, the ore has been reported by many eminent men to be highly auriferous, and the length of the estate is about one mile and a half from east to west, and its width about half a mile from north to south; and, according to the last advice from Capt. W. Hoskins, he states that in the east and west levels, driving from the south shaft, on the main lode, they were extracting large quantities of auriferous quartz, strongly impregnated with sulphur, copper, and iron pyrites, a quantity of which is now on the wharf at Fredericksburgh, and in the course of shipment, for the reduction-works at Frodsham. The north lode has a very promising appearance, from 8 to 10 ft. wide, composed of auriferous quartz, sulphur, and iron pyrites, disseminated with fine gold throughout, and yielding large quantities of ore for exportation. The stratum is yellow talcose and mica slate, which is easy to develop.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER REGION.—Our Boston correspondents (Messrs. Dupee, Perkins, and Sayle) have furnished us some interesting information upon the Lake Superior Mines. The produce of the Minnesota mine, for January, was 156½ tons. The most astonishing developments have recently been made at these mines; the deposit is an exception to the rule established by geologists in relation to veins, because a vein proper must cut the formation and could not lie between two kinds of rock so entirely dissimilar as trap and conglomerate. The Minnesota lode is, however, one of the most valuable yet discovered in the world. Another peculiar feature among the phenomena of this lode has been discovered by the late openings. They are finding immense masses of copper in the conglomerate under the vein. In the 20 ft. level, east of No. 5 shaft, south lode, the regular sheet of copper has been taken from the footwall, and the yield at this point had been very great. The masses were from 12 to 18 in. thick. Strings of copper were cut off which seemed to branch into the conglomerate; these were followed and led immediately to very large masses, some of which were of the thickest copper ever before taken from the mine; one piece, which was cut up, presented a bright face of copper cut by the chisel 3 ft. 9 in. in thickness: it was so thick that it could not be handled in the mine without again dividing longitudinally, or splitting, as they called it. Thus the mass showed two flat surfaces, at right angles with each other, of bright copper cut by the chisel. An occurrence of copper, in all respects similar, is found to the west of No. 5, under the adit level. Besides the masses in the regular vein, which was also extremely rich at that point, they had taken only 40 or 50 tons out of the conglomerate. At one convenient point they broke away behind the copper so as to get in a sand blast, and, after repeated fringes, a mass of copper about 45 ft. high and from 3 to 5 ft. wide, apparently very pure, and which will probably weigh 300 tons, was dislodged and was ready for cutting up. It is anticipated that the most sanguine expectations hitherto formed will be considerably exceeded. The dip of the copper rock of the Norwich location

is very similar to that in the Windsor ground. At the Colling location nothing has been disclosed. At Nahass they have done nothing. The old United States is now in the possession of an organised company, but nothing of importance has yet been done. The Shirley, adjoining, is much in the same position, and the same may be said of the Cortez, Arctic, and West Minnesota. The Rockland raised, in January, about 23 tons. The Rockland stamps-mill is still at work on Minnesota Rock and will probably continue to do so until April 1, after which time it will add 9 or 10 tons per month to the Rockland. The mill is capable of manufacturing some 12 tons per month of stamp copper.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Conquest, who went out as managing director of these mines in February last. Mr. Conquest arrived on March 10, and under date of the 16th, writes as under:—

Fauquier Mine, March 16.—Here with I send you the result of my investigations and enquiries. I have been down the mine, and examined the levels, with Messrs. Gregg, Reeves, and Bennett, and there is but one opinion strongly expressed—that if the engine-shaft is sunk 10 fathoms, as has been so repeatedly enforced, the ore will not only be abundant, but of a richer quality than any we have yet produced. I had 25 tons of ore from the different levels, so as to form a correct estimate of the general value of the mine, taken to the mill-house, and stamped in my presence. The tables were cleaned out, and fresh quicksilver put in; it produced 11 cwt. 18 dwts. amalgam; this I had put into the crucible, and it yielded a lump of gold weighing 4 ozs. 3½ dwts., or 579 32½, \$3.18 to the ton: here is, therefore, certainty. I have the gold in my cash-box, and saw the whole process from first to last—hence there can be no mistake.

I am satisfied that the statements made by Mr. Gregg in his last report can be carried out, save that we must not calculate on running more than 10 months in the year. The stoppages for repairs, and the severe weather here will prevent it. We shall think ourselves highly favoured if we can do that continually. If we run 10 months, with 42 stamps, it will earn us \$2927 per month; our expenses will be about \$1500 per month, which will leave us a profit net of about \$1427.00 per annum, add to this \$10,000 per annum, which Mr. Reeves is assured he shall get from the sulphurets, will leave us a clear income of upwards of 4000l. sterling, which will enable you to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on all the shares issued, both deferred and preference. To do this—and it assuredly may be done—I must have the amount I mentioned at the public meeting. I then said, if the shareholders would raise me 5000l. I would engage to pay off the debt, and put the machinery in such order as to make it a paying concern. I thought so then—I am certain of it now, for I have the practical results in my cash-box of a lump of gold weighing 4 ozs. 3½ dwts., the result of crushing 250 tons of ore, taken promiscuously (not selected) from the mine. I have also had 250 lbs. of the sulphurets reduced, and they have produced at the rate of 10 cwt. 8 dwts. per ton, so that all doubt is now dispelled from my mind, and I trust the shareholders have that confidence in me that all doubts may give place to confidence in them.

To accomplish this desirable object, I must have the 5000l.—The debt of about \$15,000 must be paid, as it is a sad incubus to us; we have also to pay interest on the judgments, at the rate of 20 per cent., to keep them from being put in execution. We have to pay much higher for all our necessities than we should be able otherwise to buy them. The engine must go to Frederickburg to be thoroughly put into repair, which will cost upwards of 2500l. We have to repair and put up the 15 head of stamps, and about a dozen cabins, with two carpenters' cabins, and two smiths' shops, and every convenience of stores, &c., ten horses and mules; a large quantity of wood; and 555 acres of land fenced round. If I am sustained, I will soon have enough of the land cleared to grow sufficient corn and hay for the use of the mine, which will be a great saving to the company.

Let me urge upon you the importance of calling the principal shareholders together, and devise means at once to send me out 2000l., and the remainder, 3000l., not later than Midsummer next. I have taken 20 preference shares for me, 500 shares, and paid only 35l.; but to accomplish the object, you have in view, I will pay up the remainder at once, and also take 20 more, and pay for them, provided the other shareholders will do the same, so that the money may be forthcoming, and no delay.

If this be not done the mine had better be sold at once, as to go on as we have done hitherto will only be to lose what we shall lay out this year, and next Christmas to be in debt, as we now are. Surely, what I have above stated will be sufficient to induce those who are so deeply interested to make this last and final effort, and make this the best mine in all Virginia. There is only one opinion here that it is so, and only requires to be worked at a certain rate, with economy and perseverance to realise profit by their efforts; and if I make this a good dividend mine I shall esteem it an honour, at whatever sacrifice of domestic comfort and toil it may have been obtained. I have divided the money I brought out amongst the most pressing claimants, and shall send the engine off to-morrow to be repaired, and commence sinking the shaft and cutting down timber, &c., for the stamps and foundation of engine, which are sadly decayed, and are in a great measure the cause of its break down; so that I am committed to go ahead, and you must sustain me, and do it at once. No delay. Every day I devote, immediately, and never fear a good result.

Send a copy of this to all the shareholders, with any other information you choose, and urge them, under the circumstances, to pay up the money at once, and we must all take an additional number of preference stock to make up the amount required. I assure you not a shareholder will ever regret it; but he will rejoice that he was induced, by a little extra effort, to secure so valuable a property. Let me know by the first mail what you intend doing, and when I may expect the 2000l. I am compelled to pay cash for all the work done up to the machinery, stamps, &c., so that I have only \$2500 to spend to divide amongst creditors that want \$15,000, therefore let me again urge promptness upon you either to go on or give up; to go on as they have been going on the last 15 months I will not, but will pack up and come home first.

W. Conquest.

If 25 tons of ore produce 879-32½, what will 1 ton produce?	83 16
If 250 lbs. sulphurets produce 3 dwts. 5 grs., what will 1 ton produce?	24 0
Total	827 16
If I stamp 80 tons per day, at 83 per ton, it will yield	£240 0
If I work up 3 tons of sulphurets per day, yielding 824 per ton, it will be	72 0
Total	£312 0
Per month of 26 days, 22 hours per day, nine months only in the year, is	\$73,003
Less expenses, (say) \$1600 per month, 12 months	19,200
Total	\$33,803
Equal to a profit of	£10,761 3 0
Say, casualties not foreseen	761 3 0
Net profit per annum	£10,000 0 0
Upwards of 25 per cent on all your shares.	

[It is almost needless for us to add that every reliance may be placed upon the honour and integrity of Mr. Conquest.—Ed. M. J.]

THE BON ACCORD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The shares in this new company have just been allotted, so that the undertaking, notwithstanding tightness in the money market, is in the course of a short time from its being launched, and has been placed well on its feet. We observe that a slight change has been made in the proposed mode of payment of the price of the Bon Accord property, which this company has been formed (under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, with limited liability) to acquire and fully develop. The price which at first it was proposed the Scottish Australian Investment and North British Australasian Companies (being joint owners of it), should receive for the property was 24,000l., cash, and a royalty of 1-20th of all ore to be raised. It has been agreed, however, subject to the sanction of the proprietors of the two old companies, that the price shall be 18,000l., and 12,000 shares, with 10s. per share paid up, in the Bon Accord Copper Mining Company, together with the royalty of one-twentieth, as at first proposed by them. In this way the Scottish Australian Investment Company will receive 12,000l. cash and 8000 shares, and the North British Australasian Company 6000l. cash and 4000 shares, together with their respective shares of the 1-20th royalty. This appears a prudent and business-like arrangement, and we understand the remainder of the 75,000 shares, of which the capital of the company consists, are held by an excellent proprietary, numbering between 600 and 700 shareholders. It is, indeed, an arrangement that must be favourable, and (should the continuation of the Barra Barra ore be without much difficulty sunk upon in the Bon Accord property) may prove one of vast importance to both the old companies; and, of course, not less so to the new company that has undertaken its development. We understand that the Bon Accord property stands in the books of the old companies at a cost of somewhere near 12,000l. We have only to wish this new mining enterprise good management and great success.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.—At an explosion of fire-damp in the mine of St. Mathieu, near St. Etienne (Loire), the flames were so intense that they ran through the galleries for a distance of 100 yards, and coming up out of the mouth of the pit set fire to a small shed constructed there. About 50 men were at work at the time, all of whom, with the exception of seven, effected their escape. Attempts were afterwards made to discover the others, but it was impossible to get at them, and it was found necessary to block up every entrance to extinguish the fire.

EXPLOSION FROM GAS COAL ON BOARD SHIP.—The iron screw steamer, *Hutton Chayler*, was lying in the Victoria Dock, Hartlepool, laden with Thornley gas coals, waiting for a sea tide. The second mate and one of the crew went down into the fore peak upon some necessary business, carrying with them a lantern, out of which they took the candle on getting below, when almost instantaneously the gas ignited, and blew up with tremendous force the fore hatch. Fortunately, the scuttle hatch had been removed for ventilation during the forenoon, and the damage was thus considerably lessened. The second mate was severely burnt about the head, face, breast, and hands, and his companion about the head only.

On Monday, Mr. John Webb, of Twickenham, delivered an interesting lecture upon the History and Principles of Life Assurance to a large audience. The proceeds were, with characteristic generosity, given by the lecturer to William Watts, whose wife lost her life, a few weeks since, on the railway at Barner.

SOUTH WHEAL WREY.—R. Dantson, Apr. 1891.
 extended about 30 fathoms east, and in this driving some four or five lodes or branches
 have been intersected; these branches, though small, are composed of prian, gossan,

WHEEL EDWARD.—M. H. East, April 4: North Lode: The ground in the diagonal shaft is favourable for sinking. There has been no lode taken down in the 64 east since last report. The lode in the 64 west is 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic and stones of ore. The lode in Bickels' winze, sinking below the 54 east, is 6 feet wide

ture of both; this body is worked up with a solution of alum, a certain quantity of nitrate of soda, or potash, and charcoal, or other coal-dust, the largest particles should not exceed the size of small peas. All the materials foreign to the clay combine with it and are diffused throughout the whole mass, in the proportion of about 17 per cent. These combustible bricks not only bake the others in the kiln, but bake themselves and are removed from the kiln perfectly porous bricks, which may be used for the same purpose.

same purposes as ordinary ones.

It is too often the custom with adventurers to find fault with pursers of all-paying mines. This was exemplified at a meeting of adventurers in the Great Sheba Mine, at which the management was removed from Exeter to London, under the plea of mismanagement. It was determined, at the instigation of the Rev. Dr. Pemberton, that the accounts should be gone into by an independent committee, in London, although they had been previously examined and passed at the usual bi-monthly meetings of the company in Exeter. The examination, which took place on Tuesday, was lengthened, when it was proved that the accounts, extending over a period of nearly six years, from the commencement of the mine, were perfectly correct. A vote was consequently recorded in favour of Mr. Vatcher, moved by the gentleman who had instigated the examination, and who personally complimented the pursers on their accuracy. [The particulars of the meetings will be found in our advertising columns.]

At the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association meeting, on Thursday (Capt. Vernon in the chair), resolutions were passed for winding-up the association, and appointing Messrs. Barkworth, Whitlock, Vandermine, Butts, Curtis, and Cooke to co-operate with the directors for that purpose. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company have advices from S. Richards, dated Freiburg, April 6:—In the adit level, on the Schindler lode, we are now getting on well in clearing northward; in the past week we have made good 5½ fms., making the distance at present from the old shaft 78 fms. In stopping upwards in back of the adit, to make the old shaft straight, we are carrying a part of the lode at one end of an arch left by the old workers, in which there is a little saving work, and occasional good stones of ore rich in silver. A sample from a few of the stones produced at the rate of 70 per cent. for lead, and 203 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. The ground in this shaft, sinking in bottom of the shallow level, is at present stiff, and rather slow of progress. The stoping cutting from surface towards the shallow level is in moderate ground, and fair progress is being made there. At the Teufelsgründ Mine there has been nothing done on tribute since February; the men were not willing to venture again until they knew how much they had earned for that month, but since their ore has been cleared up (which will give them on the average fair wages), there have been enquiries again for tribute. I have offered them encouraging prices, as there is ground there that will afford them good wages, and leave a profit to the adventurers.

The Peninsular Mining Company (limited) report for March:—No. 2 Copper Mine: The stopes are looking pretty well, and we have been turning out a fair quantity of ore. We have weighed in to pile, during this month, 810 quintals (about 36 tons) of ore, and I think we shall make up some 90 tons during the next month. Lead Mine: The branch in the Anselmo level has improved since I last reported: we have broken some good stones of ore; nevertheless the lead worth saving is but in small quantity. The ground is tight, and the men are making very little way. We have dressed 100 quintals (about 4½ tons) of lead ore during the month.

The Castilian Mining Company (limited) report for March:—Nothing new to report on the general works; the furnace is going on as usual, but our supply of ore is getting every day shorter. We have had very good weather, and abundance of water for the dressing-floors. We have brought down some 900 quintals (about 40 tons) of orestuff this month. From certain indications in the San Pelayo level, I have better hopes of a result than I had during the last month. Our produce for the month will be about 450 quintals (about 20 tons).

The Iberian Mining Company (limited) report for March:—No. 3 Lead Mine: There has been no improvement worth mentioning in the end driving east from the deep adit since my last report. The indications are not such as to encourage us to continue for any length of time. If we do not meet with a better lode during the next six weeks, I think we must give up this drive. In the upper works we have been engaged looking for ore wherever we could find it, and this has left a fair profit. We have dressed 180 quintals (about 8 tons) of lead ore this month.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to April 3:—The numerous bargains for this month have been set, and are estimated to produce a larger quantity of dressed ore than has been raised in any one month hitherto. The ore raised in March amounted to a quantity equal to 180 tons of 35 per cent. ore, in addition to the large quantity of ore raised in the month, but yet not dressed. The smelting operations are proceeding favourably, and soft lead continues to be sent to market in considerable quantities. Next week we intend to take off another valuable cake of silver. The New Smalls washing-station, upon the upper dressing-floors, is nearly completed, it is already in partial operation. Six new jiggling machines are erected there. The cost of washing the poor rough ores, and of assorting the ores, will be diminished to nearly one half of their present cost per ton.

The Pontboud Mining Company (Capt. Rickard) report to April 1:—ROSEIER.—St. Joseph's engine-shaft is down for a 105 metre level; we shall now cut a small pit, and cross-cut east and west to cut the St. Mark's and new lodes; these 105 metres under the 60, and we think one month more will complete it to the 80, where we intend fixing a lift, and drive north under the ore ground, and come down in the bottom of the 60, and hope in two or three months more to be opening ore ground in the bottom of the mine. The tribute pitches, in Roseier, are looking tolerably well, and turning out fair quantity of ore.

ROUSE.—The new winze we set a few days since in the bottom of the 80, south of St. Mary's shaft, on the St. George's lode, is looking well, and turning out 2½ tons of ore per fm. The deep adit, south from Agnes's shaft, on the western part of the lode (hitherto called), is producing saving work, and looking kindly. We find this lode agrees in bearing and character with the St. George lode at St. Mary's. We have great hopes of finding large quantities of ore between these two points. The same level south, on Emelle's lode, is looking well; we estimate it now worth 5 tons of rich ore per fm.; this level has been driven through a good lode for a great length, and is now under where we had large quantities of carbonate of lead in the stollen. The rise in back of this level has been put up upon a part of the lode, which is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. Agnes's engine-shaft is down about 8 metres, and we have a little increase of water. We are now fixing a small lift; the ground is moderate for sinking the mine, and the ground hitherto laid open about this place looks remarkably well. The stopes in Roseier are looking well.

PRANAL.—The Armand lode in the 30, south of Bontoux shaft, has divided. We have driven about 5 metres on each part since the division took place; the left hand part is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly character, and turning out saving work; but that level we shall suspend for the present, to commence a stoop in the back; the right hand, or main part of the lode, is 3½ ft. wide, ore through, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have no change to mention in Bontoux; but at Barbecot the 20 metre level is again looking better. On Saturday last the men cut into a lode 2 feet wide, ore through; but the gas and water have been driven away so freely they have done but little.

MICHEL.—The men clearing the adit south in the old workings have entered an old lode about 40 metres long, on the course of a lode running a little north-of-west and south-of-east; the present end of the old level is worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm. The Rancoule lodes are at work, and I hope will tell in the returns for the coming month. Our stoping for March we think will be upwards of 180 tons of ore.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica have appointed Mr. Archibald Tregoning to proceed to Jamaica, to examine and report upon the mines, which will, no doubt, prove satisfactory to the shareholders, as at the last meeting there was a general expression of feeling that some competent party should be sent out forthwith.

The National Brazilian Mining Association invite the holders of certificates to send them in, by April 14, with a view of taking shares in the new company proposed to be formed under the Limited Liability Act, which will save them the expense of proving their claims in the Court of Chancery.

The Lavant Mineral Company has lately effected considerable sales of emery, the amount exceeding 100 tons.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been well supported. On Monday, Marquitta shares were dealt in at 17s. 6d. to 18s.; St. John del Rey, 20½; United Mexican, 3½. On Tuesday, Imperial Brazilian improved to 2½. On Wednesday, National Brazilian was 2½; Coler, 61; and United Mexican was higher, 3½, closing 3½. On Thursday the market was rather weaker, National Brazilian was done at 2; St. John del Rey, 20½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3½. There was a steady demand throughout the week for Marquitta shares at 17s. 6d. Yesterday, being Good Friday, no business was transacted.

In the Gold Mining Share Market, there has been a considerable demand for Chancelorville, which have ranged during the week at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. The other quotations are nominal.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been quiet, and quotations generally lower. On Thursday, business was done in Australian Agricultural at 21; Copper Miners of England at 20; Crystal Palace, 2½; Peel River, 2½; North British Australian, ½ to ¾; Royal Mail Steam, 66. The other prices will be found in the usual column. In Joint-Stock Banks, although several transactions have taken place, the prices have been lower. Yesterday, being Good Friday, the market was closed.

In American railway securities, there has been a moderate business during the week, with an increased demand for New York Central shares and bonds, and for Michigan Central shares; also more enquiry for Detroit and Milwaukee bonds. Illinois Central shares have fluctuated, from sympathy with the decline quoted from New York, and have been done at 30 and 30 prem. There has also been more enquiry for the shares at the Atlantic Telegraph Company, owing to the aid given to it by the two governments: transactions have taken place at par, and a small premium.

Messrs. Phillips and Darlington have been appointed secretaries to the Wildberg Mining Company, and the London business will be transferred next week to their offices. Mr. Arthur Dean having resigned, Mr. Brandt, the present secretary, will proceed to the mines as manager.

HULL, APRIL 9.—The continued tightness of the money market exercises a depressing influence on railway shares of all kinds. Had it not been for the high rate of discount, we should have had a considerable improvement before this, but it is vain to look for any material change for the better under present circumstances.—T. W. FLINT AND CO.

SHEFFIELD, APRIL 9.—There is no special change to notice in the share market. Except in Eyam Mining shares, which have been done at 40½, and are in considerable demand. Railway stocks have rather declined, but each fall brings in buyers.—R. SMITH AND SON.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—Mr. H. Vaughan, of Providence, R.I., U.S., has invented an improvement in the manufacture of steel, which consists in using and adding a compound of chloride of sodium (common salt), prussiate of potash, and bicarbonate of potash, to molten iron, or iron in any lower degree of heating, so that the metal may be penetrated, and acted upon by the compound, where manufactured iron, or iron not specially made. By this action the particles of iron condense, and the metal, in some cases, may be partially, but in others wholly converted into steel.

ROLLING.—Messrs. S. and E. Hallen, of Lambeth, provisionally specified an improvement in rolling, which consists in making sets of rollers with one or more grooves therein, to suit the form required. The sets are horizontal and vertical alternately, and the fine, which are made on the bar by the edges of the rollers, of one set come into the middle of the grooves of the succeeding set, thereby preventing the necessity of reversing the bar.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. J. A. Normier, of Marseilles, has patented a complicated arrangement for transmitting motive power. It consists of a series of shafts, cisterns, pulleys, weights, and levers, whereby the water is to be perpetually pumped up to work the machine continually.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

The following are the sales of Copper Ore at Swansea, by Public Ticketing, for the quarter ending March 31, 1857:—

FOREIGN MINES.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Colbre	3910	£70,050 6 6
Cuba	808	14,482 16 6
Namagualand	447	14,951 19 0
Seville	450	5,950 16 0
Castilian	99	945 10 0
Garrucha	288	1,881 19 6
Kapunda	81	5,816 12 6
Peninsular	51	914 6 6
Great Barrier	384	3,716 17 0
Namagualand	235	6,665 18 0
Ditto, Wheel Maria	115	3,674 5 6
Sydney	86	1,571 4 6
San Blas	52	1,941 16 0
Rotterdam	55	1,178 6 0
South Mass	15	109 0 0
Marseille	15	121 2 6
Santiago	475	9,097 13 6
Chili	126	2,798 5 0
Burra Burra	10	178 0 0

IRISH.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Knockmahon	1141	£15,941 1 6
Berehaven	250	3,068 10 0
Holyford	118	2,577 17 6
Coheen	44	1,026 10 0
Cronebane	80	407 4 6
Tigroon	39	549 18 0
Bampfyde	29	269 14 0
Dyliffe	29	269 14 0

DEVON, &c.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Molland	23	150 1 6
Severa	23	108 2 6

SLAGS.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
French	304	1,259 11 0
Forest	61	224 3 6

RECAPITULATION.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Foreign	7861	£143,690 15 6
Irish	1704	23,887 15 6
Devon, &c.	46	258 4 0
Slags	365	1,483 14 6
Total	9976	£169,320 9 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ABOVE WERE PURCHASED.		
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Williams, Foster, and Co.	2121	£32,969 11 0
Vivian and Sons	1703	30,823 5 6
Mason and Elkington	671	15,639 0 6
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	1021	15,158 16 6
F. Bankart	733	14,760 9 6
F. Grenfell and Sons	661	12,499 14 3
Freeman and Co.	530	10,685 1 6
Charles Lambert	677	7,216 10 6
Copper Miners' Company	499	7,043 1 6
Spittly Copper Company	381	6,700 13 0
British and Foreign Company	210	6,632 11 3
Total	9976	£169,320 9 6

THE LUND HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The coroner's inquiry upon the Lund Hill explosion was resumed on Thursday, and it was intimated that naked lights would in future be excluded, and that the return air would be carried away without being allowed to come in contact with the furnace. In a conversation which took place after the evidence had been taken, it was suggested that if deputies were appointed under the Government Inspectors, so that inspections of all collieries could be made at short intervals—say a month—but at irregular and uncertain times, to prevent anybody connected with the collieries knowing of the coming of the Inspector or deputy beforehand, the Government Inspectors might be kept informed as to whether the rules and regulations were complied with, and whether or not mines were being safely worked, and thus prevent many accidents. Mr. Morton stated that it would take eight or ten days longer to empty the pit, and eight or ten days more would elapse before anyone could examine it, and be prepared to give evidence before the jury. The foreman expressed a strong desire that some measure should be adopted to relieve the jury from the disagreeable and dangerous task of viewing the bodies, and a conversation ensued, during which it was stated that Dr. Holland, Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health, had visited the pit, and given some highly valuable suggestions with regard to the recovery and removal of the bodies; and the coroner promised to task the jury as little as possible in viewing the bodies. The inquest was then adjourned to the 30th inst.

SAFETY APPARATUS FOR MINE CAGES.—Mr. E. Simpson, of Preston, has invented an improved safety apparatus, which may be attached to any cage, to prevent accident in case of the rope breaking while a load is ascending or descending. This apparatus consists of a cross-tree, having at each end an eye or clasp, which slides loosely over guide-ropes, furnished with ratchet teeth, and extending from the top to the bottom of the shaft. If the rope breaks, the weight of the cage draws down two levers, which force eliks that part of them into the ratchet on the guide-ropes, and thus produces the desired effect. The patentee sometimes suspends the cage from the cross-tree by means of a spring lock, constructed with alternate plates of metal and India-rubber, to prevent sudden jerks upon the rope when starting the cage.

INSTANTANEOUS STOPPAGE OF MACHINERY.—Mr. John Smith, of Bradford, at an inquest upon the body of a man who had been shockingly mutilated by an accident with machinery, stated that he had adopted an invention by which the entire machinery could be stopped on the very instant that danger was observed. He invited the coroner and jury to visit and inspect its operation, and they proceeded to his mill. It seems that there, whenever an overlooker is about to repair or put on a belt or strap, a stop-rod on an adjoining pipe is placed in the hand of another person, and, upon turning this, a volume of air is thrown upon the condenser of the engine, which instantly stops the motive power. The invention was considered novel, and highly satisfactory in its operation.

THE PNEUMATIC PROCESS APPLIED TO COPPER.—Mr. Wm. Keates, of Liverpool, has patented an invention, the object of which is to desulphurise copper by blowing a hot or cold blast through or upon the molten metal. The regulus being introduced into the furnace by any of the usual modes, the apertures are closed, and it is subjected to the action of the fire until near the fusing point. The blast is then turned on, and the heat increased to effect perfect fusion of the regulus whilst subject to the blast. This process is continued (occasionally removing the slag), until the copper becomes entirely metallic, when it is tapped out into moulds. By reference to this or the ordinary refining process.

NORTH BASSET.—On Tuesday, while Henry, son of Mr. Henry Rosewarne, was at work in this mine, he was killed by the fall of a piece of ground.

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Mines.	Tons.	q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Bryn-y-fedwen	20	0 0 0	£15 15 6	£315 10 0
Dyliffe	18	0 0 0	15 15 0	283 10 0

Wheat Mary Ann		
.....	92	0 0 0
.....	27	0 0 0
.....	£3484	0 0
.....	70	0 0 0
.....	10	0 0 0
.....	735	0 0 = £3319 0 0
.....	20	0 0 0
.....	14	2 6 0
.....	282	10 0

Sold on the 4th April.		
South Garris	34	0 0 0
.....	10	0 0 0
.....	21	0 0 0
.....	14	4 0 0
.....	147	0 0 = 861 17 0

Sold on the 6th April.		
Vale of Tow	34	0 0 0
.....	7	0 0 0
.....	0	0 0 0
.....	13	2 6 0
.....	102	0 0 = 789 10 0
East Logylas	80	0 0 0
.....	15	18 0 0
.....	1272	0 0
Cwmystwith	80	0 0 0
.....	15	18 0 0
.....	1272	0 0

Sold on the 8th April.		
Newtownards	100	0 0 0
.....	15	10 0 0
.....	1550	0 0
Foxdale	50	0 0 0
.....	22	10 0 0
.....	1125	0 0

Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 9th April.		
Macysyrrwddu	53	10 0 0
.....	16	1 0 0
.....	858	15 6
Cortia Llys	54	10 0 0
.....	17	1 0 0
.....	925	4 6
Deep Level	40	0 0 0
.....	15	8 0 0
.....	230	13 0
Talaree	14	0 0 0
.....	16	9 6 0
.....	102	7 6
Bodelwyddan	20	0 0 0
.....	15	10 0 0
.....	310	0 1
Park	20	0 0 0
.....	15	7 6 0
.....	138	15 1
Brynford Hall	12	0 0 0
.....	14	10 6 0
.....	174	6 0
Speedwell	32	0 0 0
.....	15	7 6 0
.....	492	0 1
Bryntal	50	0 0 0
.....	15	8 0 0
.....	776	5 0
Llanerchyr-Aur	43	0 0 0
.....	15	2 6 0
.....	635	15 1
Dyliffe	43	0 0 0
.....	15	11 0 0
.....	19	93 6 1
Rhowydol	23	0 0 0
.....	15	12 6 0
.....	359	7 6
Dyffryn	18	0 0 0
.....	15	10 6 0
.....	279	9 0

BLACK TIN.		
Mines.	Tons.	q. lb.
Great Polgoth	5	8 0 19
.....	£32	10 0
.....	£446	3 11

Sold on the 8th April.		
Porkella United	13	15 0 20
.....	7	13 1 8
.....	57	0 0 0
.....	1169	10 2
.....	436	19 3 = 1606 9 5

Sold on the Mine.		
Polberro	18	0 0 0
.....	82	0 6 0
.....	1066	6 6
.....	902	5 6 = 1986 12 0

COPPER ORES.		
Ex Forest King, sold at LIVERPOOL, 4th April.		
Lot	Tons.	Price per ton.
Lot 6	80	£18 0 6
.....	21	6 0
.....	1704	0 0
Lot 8	90	17 15 6
.....	32	17 6
.....	1599	15 0
Lot 9	60	32 17 6
.....	3172	10 0

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.
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—Mr. TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his MAP of the above DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READY, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 14 postage stamps.
Dated Uxley Lelant, Hayle, April 9, 1857.

Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY.—In reference to the enquiries made by "Justitia," in his letter inserted in your Journal of the 4th inst., I beg to say that I admit having countersigned the cheque upon which the late John Sadler received the money, but the cheque was drawn in pursuance of a resolution of the board, founded upon legal advice as to the value of the security which Mr. Sadler deposited, and my counter-signature of the cheque was, therefore, within the ordinary scope of my official duties. I received no benefit or advantage, directly or indirectly, from this or any other transaction of his with the company. — H. NEDDITT, late secretary.

NOVEL TREATMENT OF POOR COPPER ORES.—The publication of the paper upon the new plan adopted in Norway for the concentration of ores, in your valuable Journal of March 7, has excited a great deal of interest, and a general desire to know the practical and minute details of the process. If it is in your power, will you favour your readers with this information? I ask not only on account of those who are at home, to whom it will be a great boon, but also for those who are less conversant with the value of the ore, and where a knowledge of this plan (so detailed that they could manipulate for themselves) would confer incalculable advantages. — J. BRAITHWAITE.

THE UCHTATIS STEEL PROCESS.—The success of this invention, so far as I can learn from your Journal, is most complete; but I think it would be highly interesting to your readers if you would state where it has been practically tested, other than at the Kibow Vale Works, and also whether a quantity of anything like commercial importance has yet been manufactured. If you could further inform me whether there is any difficulty in obtaining the proper quality, or whether any description can be employed—allowing that the better the iron used, the better the steel resulting therefrom—I should be glad. Some time since, another patent was applied for by Mr. C. Lenz, relating to the manufacture of steel, yet I have in vain waited for a description: could you render me any assistance on this point? — E. W.: Newport, April 7.—[We do not believe any specification has yet been filed of the patent referred to. It will be published by us as soon as possible.]

PENHALLS AND WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—We have ascertained from the proper source that the leases of Penhalls have recently been granted, and that this valuable mine now belongs to the Wheal Kitty shareholders.

SCIENTIFIC TERMS.—"D. L." refers to mining terms, he will find them in the *Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms*, published at the Mining Journal Office. There is no other work which will afford him equal assistance in translating a work on ore. It may be had by forwarding 2s. 2d. to our office. The best general technical dictionary is the *Dictionnaire Technologique*, published at Paris—it will cost about 1l. in London, in paper wrappers. "Denunciation" is Spanish, and would not occur in a French work, unless in reference to Spanish mines: it signifies a formal application to the mining tribunal (Deputacion de Mineria) of the district to have a mine adjudged to the applicant, the workings of which have been abandoned or inefficiently carried on during the period fixed by the ordinance, or which has never been worked at all. A person has the power of denouncing a mine which has been unworked, or inefficiently worked, or depopulated for more than four months.

THE MINING INTEREST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I observe, in your Journal of last week, you mention the names of several gentlemen lately elected Members of Parliament connected with the mining interests of Cornwall; but you do not appear to be aware of the election of another gentleman, for St. Ives (Mr. H. Pail), who is the Chairman of North Wheal Vor, and of course identified with Cornish mines for many years past. North Wheal Vor is a sister mine of Great Wheal Vor, and its set forms part of the ground formerly comprised in that of the latter mine, possessing the same channel of mineral ground and cross-courses, in which the vast mineral wealth of the Great Wheal Vor was discovered. The North Wheal Vor is quite in its infancy, but bids fair to rival its neighbour; and its worthy Chairman will always be ready to promote the mining prosperity of the county. — SHARROLD.

"A. S. T." (Birmingham) had better consult a solicitor; and "A. N." (Kendal) can obtain the information he requires on application to his broker.

VALAIS MINING COMPANY.—We have received a long communication from M. Perny de Maligny, of Paris, but it is of such an extremely personal character, that we cannot insert it. We do not doubt the truth of his assertions, but they must be framed in his temperate style, if he wishes a full translation to appear in our Journal. He first complains of the route by which Dr. Watson proposes to get the ore from the mines to Murelles and St. Sulpice, remarking that it is very like going from Dover to London via Lancaster. His opinion, as an engineer, is decidedly unfavourable to the district, and he considers that at least 500 times too much has been fixed as the value of the mines. The whole district has been unsuccessfully worked 15 years since by a French company, under the well known Paris firm, Selliers and Co. It was this company who built the mine at Bramois, yet the whole was abandoned after an expenditure by them of 20,000l. He concludes by remarking that 200,000l. has already been expended upon the mines, for which an additional 60,000l. is now asked, and argues that great caution is requisite in investing.

WEDGWOOD CONSOLS.—"W. L." (City).—We publish in another column the correct statement of the last account. The error, in stating the profit on the three months' working at 6d., instead of 117s., arose from the imperfect nature of the information supplied us. Had the figures forwarded us the statement, as they have now done, and as is usual with other mines, no error would have occurred.

ADVERTISING SHARES—PENDEY.—On March 25, a broker advertised in your Journal that, amongst other shares, he has 100 Pendens to sell at 35s. 6d. I write him on April 3, asking him to say per return how many of these shares he will sell at the price last quoted (35s. 6d.); and to-day I receive his answer, saying that he has none to dispose of, although he published in his list of last week, also in the Journal, that he would sell 100 at 35s. Now, Sir, is not this most unbusinesslike conduct? I believe I am pretty near the truth when I state that the broker referred to was in the neighbourhood of St. Just a little while since, and offered 50s. each for as many Pendens as could be got for him.—A. SCHUBERT: Plymouth, April 7.

THE "NAUTILUS" MACHINE.—Although my opinion is decidedly against the machine, I would suggest an improvement, which I think might render it a little less dangerous than at present. The machine is entirely without means of suspension, therefore, the fracture of the air-pipe is certain death to those in the machine; since it is only by their being fully supplied with compressed air that they can hope to reach the surface, after having once descended; and, furthermore, the air must be of greater density than the water at the depth at which the machine is, so that should a greater depth be attained than intended, there might be great difficulty in getting the water out of the air chambers. For the sake, therefore, of the lives of those who are determined to descend in the machine, I would propose the following contrivance:—Let there be provided inside the chamber in which the divers are fastened a light, but powerful, force-pump, connected with the two air chambers, and shut off by stop-cocks and valves from the external water, and in the top an additional opening, whereby the divers might, on arriving at surface, effect a communication with the external atmosphere. If the air-pipe fail, the opening could be immediately closed, and the force-pump set to work to rid the air chambers of water. The machine might then perhaps be made to rise to surface, when the communication between the air chambers and the water should be immediately stopped, and that with the atmosphere opened. Should this contrivance never be required, so much the better; should it be required, it might save life which must otherwise be lost.—H. H.: April 6.

COAL IN DEVON.—Has coal ever been sought for in Devonshire? The question occurs to me from its geological position. According to Knipe's Map, Rockbeare, ten miles east from Exeter, appears to be the centre of a deposit of new red sandstone, bounded on the east by the green sand formation at Sidbury, on the west at Exeter by the Silurian rocks. Between these, and below the "new red," coal should be found.—A. NEWCASTLE PITMAN.

STOCK EXCHANGES.—We should have been glad if "An Old Subscriber" had entered into the explanation he contemplated, and trust he will yet do so, as the subject is one of great public interest, and his remarks might prove useful.

NEW INVENTIONS.—"L. B." (Turin).—We publish the names only of inventors of such processes as are directly or indirectly allied to mining. More than this would not be of particular interest to our subscribers generally. Waste heat is heat which has already performed the work for which it was intended; thus, in referring to the waste heat from a boiler furnace, that which had served its purpose for heating the water under the ordinary arrangement. Vous demandez la difference entre les "pumping engines" et les "pumps." La vola: la premiere expression veut dire les machines a pomper proprement dit, et la derniere la partie de la pompe qui amene l'eau du puits; c'est a dire, le cylindre, le piston, et la tige de la pompe. "Improvements in pumps and in pumping" veut dire des ameliorations de la pompe et de la maniere de pomper. The "permanent way of railways" se compose des rails fixes et de tout ce qui les appartient, comme caissons, &c. We have forwarded the numbers which "L. B." requires, and shall be glad of information relating to mining or improvements in machinery.

LASS SEPARATION.—In the letter of our Boston (U.S.) correspondents, last week, the yield for January, at Rockland, should have been 23 tons, not 25; and the total amount shipped from Pewabic in 1856 was about 95 tons, not 108. These corrections reached us some hours after the Journal was printed off.

FOREIGN MINING COMPANIES.—I beg to thank you for answering my communication respecting the Nouveau Monde Company. Your reply has enabled me to obtain information of which I was entirely ignorant, though I have been a shareholder since 1831. I am in the same predicament in regard to the British Australian Gold Mining Company. Can any of your correspondents kindly inform me whether this company has also exhausted its capital in similar fruitless attempts? What greater evidence can there be of the reckless mismanagement of the affairs of the bulk of the foreign mining companies than the amount of treasure which has been made in England, both from Australia and California, by individual enterprises? Surely it is enough to sicken the most sanguine capitalist of trusting his funds to the management of boards and committees of public companies. We used to hear it said that "Union is strength," and that co-operation would secure advantages to us in the accomplishing of great objects, such as personal efforts were incapable of. The reverse has hitherto certainly been the case in gold mining. Is this state of things to be attributed to a decline in the moral standard of the British trading community? Are we become so utterly selfish that we cannot be trusted with the management of other men's affairs, though we are the first to participate in their success? Must we sacrifice their confidence in us on the altar of covetousness, in order to make an honest livelihood? — SHARROLD: London, April 6.

WEST POLSKO.—The letter of "A Shareholder" can only appear with the writer's name attached.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—It is really to be lamented that no method can be found to put a stop to reports, so exaggerated or false as to dishearten shareholders, and destroy all confidence in this undertaking. A report that the discovery of very rich veins in one of the mines had proved merely delusive, obtained general credence. The mine had altogether failed. This was the current rumour for the last three weeks. Now, it turns out that this was a "hoax." The mine of Jesus Maria had returned weekly from 300 to 300 cargoes for some period, and (for one week only) had increased to 1000 cargoes. Rock is not wet, and was no doubt a serious obstacle for the moment; but it has disappeared in some measure, whilst the quality of ore has improved (see last dispatches, dated end of Feb.). All these reports materially damage the property of the shareholders, who have made a great mistake in trusting their savings to a single enterprise, which may prove as successful as a former one; but at the moment when money is raising in London, the circulation of such reports as I have alluded to destroys all confidence. Shareholders inclined to take up for their motto, "Help yourself, and Heaven will help you," naturally button up their pockets, when, perhaps, everything depends upon a little spirit and liberality. These rumours ought to be prevented, and the inventors of them traced out and exposed. All this suggests the propriety of a committee of inquiry and investigation; a public meeting should be called forthwith.—A. CONSTANT READER AND A SMALL SHAREHOLDER: City, April 2.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—Our correspondent should have sent some particulars of the mine referred to: his letter would be unintelligible without the name and locality of the site where Capt. W. Williams has made the valuable discovery.

RENNAFORD COBBLE MINE.—"A. M."—This mine was brought out in June, 1853. The seat was at Buckfastleigh, about six miles from Ashburton, Devon; the secret was Mr. Wm. Miller, 10, Gray's Inn-place, London. On Dec. 20, 1854, the mine, together with the whole of the materials, were sold by auction at Ashburton, the adventure having been abandoned.

ZENNER'S ROTATING BUDDE.—From the letter of Mr. Rickard, in a recent Journal, I anticipated that a model of Mr. Zenner's budde would be deposited in the Truro School of Mines, and I was, therefore, surprised to see that a model had been first forwarded to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Institution. Surely, Mr. Zenner does not intend the Truro School to be without a model: or if he does, he will find that the introduction of the machine will be much slower than it otherwise would be.—A. LATE STUDENT IN THE TRURO SCHOOL: April 6.

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.—The progress made by this company certainly appears to me unaccountable. As far back as February, 1855, there was a great talk about profits, yet the unfortunate shareholders have never seen any, nor, from what I can see, are likely to, unless an entirely different system of management be adopted. At every meeting there is some new scheme brought forward, by which the company is to be placed in a dividend-paying state; yet, at the following meeting, the shareholders learn either that the scheme has failed, that it has been unnecessary, or that a novelty was brought under the notice of the management immediately after their last meeting, and it had not been tried, as they considered it advisable to give invention No. 2 a trial, before they incurred further trouble and expense with invention No. 1. Perhaps, by your making these facts more generally known to the public, a beneficial effect may be produced.—J. C.: April 8.

PRICE OF LEAD.—By some inadvertence the price of lead in the Derby market was wrongly stated in our last Journal, owing to the report being dated the 25th, instead of Friday, March 20. The rates on the 27th were—Derbyshire pigs, 22s. 10s. (subject to 3s. per cent. discount); sheets, 23s. 10s. to 24s. 10s.; white lead, 27s. 10s. to 30s.; red lead, 25s. 10s. to 26s. 10s.; patent shot, 27s.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 11, 1857.

The mining course of lectures at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES for the term 1856-57 has just terminated; the concluding one will be found in another column. Having carefully watched the course of proceedings which the direction of the School has adopted, it behoves us, as the organ of the mining interest, to offer some remarks on the system which has been successfully pursued at that institution. The question of Education has long occupied a great prominence; all professions have acquiesced in its necessity, and this fact is attested by the seminaries and colleges which are spread over the country for the advancement of the various callings which render man useful to his fellow-beings. The mineral produce of England has long been acknowledged as one of the great treasures and sinews of the British empire; yet, not only has Mining Education, until within the last few years, been totally unrecognized by Government, but at the same time it has encountered the greatest and most strenuous opposition from those it professed to benefit. Into this vexed question we will not now enter, nor will we here further allude to the magnificent offer made, some years since, by Sir CHAS. LEMON, which was then looked upon by such distaste among the miners, more especially in the county of Cornwall. The mining schools of Germany, France, Sweden, and Russia, are now well known, and their utility generally acknowledged; and it was long felt a national disgrace that Great Britain, the greatest mineral-producing country of the world, has no academy in which its mining students could be trained in the elementary branches of mining, metallurgy, physics, mechanics, natural history, geology, and mineralogy. All these sciences were connected with the practical working of mines, and a paternal government is bound to see that a suitable education is provided for all classes in their different grades and spheres of life. The elements well grounded in the mind of the pupil, provided he possesses natural intelligence and sedulous industry, will enable him to make an honourable career, profitable to himself and useful to his fellow-creatures. The introduction of a School of Mines, under the auspices of Government, was long opposed by many, more especially in the county of Cornwall. It was feared that, owing to the world-wide reputation of the continental schools, all would be German, and that practical knowledge acquired here by hard work would be forced to succumb to theories founded on principles, not based on experience, or local circumstances, but that the dictum laid down by a set of visionary philosophers who worked after given data, derived from chimerical ideas, would reign paramount. The Museum of Economic Geology for some period had its seat in the inconvenient locale of Craig's Court, and there its utility was scarcely recognised, and it was not until the magnificent building in Jernyn-street was taken possession of that its worth was any way worthily acknowledged. We will not allude here to the magnificent collection of fossils, so necessary to the student of geology, or to the minerals gathered from all parts of the globe, which enable the miner to see the different ores, or the metallurgical department, which show every process in all its stages, from the rough stone to the manufactured article in its highest stage of perfection. Both as regards utility and art, we could speak of the model room, with its engines, sections of mines, smelting establishments, and the tools and lamps collected far and wide; all these must give to the contemplative mind some idea as to the labour the miner, in all countries, has to undergo in producing the metallic and non-metallic minerals, the production of which is so conducive to the welfare and prosperity of both the

old and new hemisphere; even the most prejudiced and bigoted—and we trust there are but few of these—could not fail to reap a useful and, at the same time, an instructive lesson from them. We are, however, digressing; at this present time, we have only to deal with the course of lectures on mining just now terminated. Although we have not reported the whole in this Journal, the most important have been published. There have been the "inaugural," "nature of lodes and different strata," "dislocation of veins by heaves," "deep boring," "blasting by gunpowder and electricity," "utwork and tribute, both at home and abroad," "safety-lamps and candles," "driving adits," "timbering practised in mining," "timbering shafts," "tubbing shafts," "coal mining by the bord and pillar," "mode of carrying minerals in mines," "improvements in winding, where large quantities of minerals had to be raised," "ascending and descending of mines," "four on ventilation," and the series on "dressing of ores." The greater portion of these have been long since in possession of our readers. Our space would not allow us to enter into details, yet we believe they have been so fully reported that even imperfect as they have appeared they were not without their use. Some difficulty has been experienced, for it has not been in our power to transfer to our columns the lucid diagrams, or to give sketches of the elaborate models which have, on all occasions, been exhibited; and now, without further preface, we may be allowed to say a few words as to the mode of instruction. It has been asserted by some that the teaching in these schools would be essentially German; in fact, it was feared that element would pervade the whole course of education; this we have watched attentively, and confidently aver that the teaching of Mr. WASHINGTON SMYTH has none of the so-called Germanism; it is eminently practical; he never advances any theory of his own, though occasionally he may allude to that of others; he speaks from experience, and illustrates his arguments by sections and plans, and data of that which has really occurred. To the system of ventilation and the knowledge displayed by some of our eminent colliery viewers in the north, he has given a due meed of praise; while he has not forgotten the practical energy of our miners in the southern and western districts; and with these remarks we dismiss the subject, trusting that when the Government School of Mines is better known, its utility will be better understood and acknowledged.

Among the local schools, that of Bristol has distinguished itself. The lectures already given have been on the "accumulation of force and transmission of motion," "modes of working coal," "geological lecture on primary rocks," "surveying, and surveying instruments," "secondary rocks," "comparison of method of underground transport of coal," "ventilation," "underground gases," "eminent miners" (published in to-day's Journal). Those to conclude the term are—"tertiary rocks," "different modes of working coal in different districts," "timbering in the ways and workings of pits," "setting out of works," "ventilation," "colliery machinery," "safety operations against water in mines," "coking and gas making in coal," "statistics of the coal trade," "pumps and pumping trade," "advantage of education, peculiar to colliers." The lecturers have been Messrs. FAYAR, ETHELIDGE, HERBERT MACKWORTH, G. C. GREENWELL, AUSTIN, and H. COSSMAN, and without deteriorating from the merits of his eminent colleagues, the last-named gentleman has excited himself most strenuously in forwarding the cause of education among the mining community of the district.

The labours of the lecturers of the Government School of Mines for the present term have not yet terminated, we shall, therefore, reserve any further remarks until a later opportunity; in the meanwhile we trust that the district schools will not relax in their exertions. It is not to be expected that all can profit by lectures delivered either at Jernyn-street or at the Schools; but these can furnish pupils who will be able, either as lecturers or in some other capacity, to diffuse to others, less fortunate, the instruction thus imparted to them in the localities where they may be settled. Education should not be despised, and the working miner, in addition to his practice, should be taught to learn that "knowledge is power."

Fortuitous as the results of mining must always necessarily be, the chances of success are greatly augmented or deteriorated by a want of perseverance, or non-promptitude in payment of necessary calls. The former leads to the abandonment of the property before a proper trial has been given, the other to distrust by merchants, workmen, and the public. The merchant charges more for his materials, the workman loses spirit, and works less, the public lower the value of the shares, although the mine look as well as ever. These causes combined have ruined many a noble property, and, if report be true, will shortly lead to the ruin of one of the finest mines ever opened. According to all authentic descriptions of the mine, the probabilities are decidedly in favour of important success; and that, by a proper outlay, the mine may again one day resume its position in the dividend list. Its returns at present are very large, and it is equally true the expenses are enormous; but, then, it should be borne in mind they are laying open new ground, that must be done ere the mineral can be extracted. It will be a sorry day indeed when the EAST WHEAL ROSE stops her engines, not only for the neighbourhood, but for the proprietors. The price of lead is advancing, and we sincerely hope they will pause ere they come to the fatal decision. We hear the difficulty under which the management labours at present is the non-payment of calls—a fatal error, if allowed to increase, but one that is capable of a remedy. Let us then implore, on public grounds, that this terrible calamity may be stayed, by the prompt payment of outstanding arrears.

Let the adventurers persevere, and have the confidence shown by those of Wheal Vor, who were nearly in a similar fix. Energy will do for them what it did for the latter—not only save their property from ruin, but render it truly valuable. Let them take heart from their east and west neighbours, with whom a short time since all was despondency, and now all is confidence—the western (Cargoll) bidding fair to enter the Ticketing List, and the eastern (Pencorse) more than doubling the returns within three months.

We trust, for the honour of mining and their own interests, they will not abandon this once magnificent and still valuable property, without well considering the matter, as, if the water once enter the mine, all the powers in Europe could not re-work it.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINES IN ENGLAND have held their annual meeting, a full report of which will be found in another column. A dividend of 7½ per cent. to the preference shareholders, and 3 per cent. to the holders of consolidated stock has been declared. The profits for the last year, although only extending over a period of 48 weeks, have been 31,041l. 16s. 4d.; the bad and doubtful debts, amounting to 3747l., had been written off, all litigation has ceased, and according to the speech of the Governor, which was confirmed by the report of the committee and auditors, the works were never in a more prosperous condition. Several improvements have been made, the plant and premises are now in good order, and the systematic and economical management hitherto pursued, if persevered in, must tend to yet more promising results. The stock and share ledgers have been subjected to the severest scrutiny, and the auditors report the books have been kept correctly; the accounts are in perfect order, and are so plain that at any time a proprietor can inspect them, and be able perfectly to comprehend them in all their bearings.

We do not wish to enter into any retrospect of the circumstances which caused for a period the decadence of the company; if we were to recur to such subjects, we should have to search the annals of the first GEORGE, in order that the reader should know the phases the company has gone through; these have been varied and difficult, but in all cases honourable to those who have been in the direction, thus forming a striking contrast to many establishments of the present day, where fraud is rampant, and religious Members of Parliament make themselves safe by evading their responsibilities, and disposing of their shares at a discount.

By many it was anticipated that the holders of the consolidated stock would obtain no more than 1 per cent. at any time; these cravurers have, however, been disappointed, and this year the sum of 3 per cent. is declared, with a probability that, if present prices rule, this will be further augmented next year.

The Court have provided church and school accommodation for their workpeople; on these, however, at the present time there remains a debt, and they have earnestly appealed to the propriety to assist them to liquidate this: at the meeting several of the shareholders present liberally responded to the suggestion of the directors, and the secretary was desired to write to those who were absent, enjoining them to aid the Court in the furtherance of this good work. It must be remembered that the workpeople are the tenants of the company, and the proprietors are not only employers, but their landlords; and are morally bound, therefore, to assist the culture, and foster the instruction, of their tenantry.

Education is now one of the primary questions of the day: its impor-

is acknowledged, and its tendency to correct brutal instincts has been seen. Mr. GILBERTSON, the manager at Owm Avon, has done all in his power to raise the operatives in a social and intellectual point of view. His efforts are well known, but in order to be effective they should receive the co-operation of the proprietors. It is to their interest they should have intelligent workpeople. At the present day the mere question of payment of wages is but of minor account. If property has its duties, it has likewise its duties, and the duties of employers and employees are now much changed since the good (?) old times, when robbery, murder, and executions were of daily occurrence.

The company are now in a prosperous condition: the preference shareholders receive their guaranteed dividend, and the old stockholders more than they expected. Let them, out of their plenty, now assist the Court in their energetic manager in promoting the moral welfare of those whom they derive their prosperity.

The London agent of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company comes before the public gratuitously in a spirit of antagonism to the progress of railway extension in Victoria.

He writes to the *Times* to remove all "misapprehension," as he designates it, "concerning the policy adopted by the Government of Victoria in the general construction of railways in that colony," and quotes as his authority the *Sydney Herald*, Dec. 24. Our contemporary did not exercise much caution in such matters, and gave insertion to the lengthy communication, although concurrently appeared a letter from the Melbourne correspondent of the *Times*, of the date of Feb. 14, which was perfectly correct on this important question, and which our contemporary designates "the plan lately announced by the local Government of Victoria for the construction of railways in this colony;" thereby admitting the validity of the statement furnished, and inferentially showing that its "own correspondent" was deficient in furnishing the important news of the day—in fact, giving as great news from the colony what appeared on Monday last in a more extended extract from the *Sydney Herald* in the *Australian Gazette*, a journal published in London; so that the communication in question must be regarded either as a complete hoax on the part of the *Times*, or as evidence of the careless way in which position-holders are sometimes put forth with great flourish by our powerful contemporary. Our readers will remember that, in the MINING JOURNAL of March 14, alluded to this point, and gave a brief analysis of a debate in the Legislative Assembly, brought on by Mr. McCRESTON, who ultimately withdrew his motion, on finding that the sense of the House was opposed to the consideration of such a momentous question in the present session.

In addition, we now find that a meeting of the members of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce was held, Dec. 15, 1856, at which most of the leading merchants attended, and whose names are given in the different papers. Mr. WESTGARTH spoke at some length on the question of the issue of debentures by the Government for national purposes, "A wide field of usefulness," he remarked, "and vast progress, is made available to the Government, with reference to the loan system—whether in a direct form to effect great public works, or indirectly in interposing the State guarantee, to aid the effort of public bodies or private companies. In such engagements the great safeguard is, that the end is clearly seen and provided for, as well as the beginning; and the best means for the most extended usefulness is for the Government to dismember itself of every thing that may be passed into the straiter hands of private interest. I take the example of railways. In the case of our principal railway line—projected in 1852 to Mount Alexander—the failure of private enterprise, through inauspicious monetary times, and inadequate arrangements on the part of the Government to step into the breach. Railways we must have; but we have yet to understand that what was at first the result of a temporary necessity, is to be regarded as a measure of permanent policy, and that our main railway lines are to be both constructed and owned by the Government. This principle, I think, we cannot too strongly oppose. Proper regulations, imposed on private railway companies, can always protect the public, without the necessity of that combination of extravagance and jobbery—a Government monopoly. The colonial treasurer's remarks do themselves furnish the most apt argument; for when he hints at our railway necessities, and speaks of the possible outlay, the budget of a long future is forthwith hampered. Hampered, indeed, will the Government be, and sadly restricted in its other procedure, if it imposes on its shoulders such gratuitous burdens."

Such are the language and views of Mr. WESTGARTH, who is represented to us as one of the leading merchants in Melbourne, and whose absence from the colony, on a visit to this country, even for a limited period, is designated by the correspondent of the *Times* as a colonial loss. He is on board the *Simla*, and probably will reach Southampton before these remarks are before our readers. Will he, we wonder, quietly sanction this imposition on the British public? for, as the quotation is from a speech on Dec. 16, it will possibly be argued that what was not known to Mr. WESTGARTH and others in Melbourne at that date might have reached Sydney, 400 miles distant, before the 24th of the same month; but, unfortunately for such a line of visionary defence, the *Simla* did not leave the capital of Victoria until Feb. 15, which is just two months subsequent to the meeting at the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, to which we allude, and time, therefore, sufficient for some inkling of the Government plans to reach the inhabitants on the spot, specially and only interested, or for the return of the information from Sydney, which had reached that city in eight days from Melbourne, supposing the information to be sound.

We now, however, have the Melbourne papers of Feb. 14, and in the *Age* of that date there is a long summary, under the head of "The Great Railway Job," by which we find that so strong was the feeling which existed in the Legislature against Government interference in railway projects, that the unauthorised expenditure by the executive, in respect of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Line, was carried by a majority of only one in favour of Ministers. This is good evidence of the soundness of our views on this question, and diametrically opposite to the opinions which the London agent of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company desires to impress on the British public through the columns of the *Times*.

The construction of railways throughout the different colonies of Australia is a matter of much moment to this country, not only as respects the facility of intercourse between the interior and the coast, which they will effect to the increase of our colonial trade in metals, wool, &c., but must necessarily lead to a vast augmentation of our shipments of articles closely identified with the interests of our class readers, and, therefore, the encouragement of railway enterprise in Victoria, Sydney, and South Australia becomes a point with which the mining industry of Great Britain generally is more or less identified. It is consequently incumbent on us to draw attention to the question and to put it clearly before our readers.

Returning, then, to the consideration of the feeling of the Legislature of Victoria in the matter, we quote without comment, in an abridged form, the language of the *Melbourne Age* of the date before mentioned:—

"The history of the case is as follows," says the editor of that Journal. "On the last day of the session of the old Legislative Council, the select committee on railways brought up its final report. The Government had then in its hands the unfinished bill from Melbourne to Williamstown, which formed a part of the projected Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway, bought up by them from the company who started it. The committee, of which Mr. Haines was chairman, recommended that the Government should be authorised to proceed with the line to Williamstown, and suggested that they should, during the recess, use every exertion to obtain such information as would enable them to take prompt action, so soon as they should obtain the necessary powers from the new Legislature. This report was never adopted by that House. From the concluding words it was evident that the committee never dreamt of the Government's assuming the power of incurring an indefinite amount of liabilities on behalf of the general railway scheme, without the authority of the Legislature, and the council had never sanctioned their recommendation. There was not, then, a vestige of Legislative authority for any expenditure or liability incurred on account of any railway works. Nevertheless, the Government had taken upon themselves, during the recess, not only to expend on the Williamstown line the sum mentioned above, but to incur further liabilities amounting to no less than £51,641."

"When the House went into committee on Tuesday last, Mr. GAVAN demonstrated the total want of authority for the course since taken by the Government, and moved an amendment, condemnatory of the conduct of the Ministers in respect of the expenditure, and the course pursued.

"Capt. PASLEY, on behalf of the Government, admitted that they had acted illegally, but affirmed that the emergency of the case had justified the Government in so doing. The House divided, when there appeared a majority of 29 to 22 against Mr. GAVAN's amendment. Mr. GAVAN DUFFY moved a second amendment, simply asserting that the expenditure was utterly unconstitutional. On this a vigorous debate ensued. The Ministry contented themselves with openly avowing that the expenditure was unconstitutional, and threw themselves entirely on the plea of emergency, stating also that the Government intended to bring in a Bill of Indemnity. A second division was then taken, and Mr. GAVAN DUFFY's amendment was only lost by 26 against 27. The Ministerial majority had sunk down to one. Boned the debate on the unauthorised railway expenditure. It was anything but a triumph to the Ministry, and, truth to say, they did not seem very much inclined to exult over it."

The proceedings of the legislature detailed in the foregoing extracts, leave the general question of railways exactly where it was—namely, un-

der the consideration of a select committee, which was appointed at the end of January, and we find from the debates in the Assembly, of Feb. 13, in reply to a question from Mr. HUMPHREY, that Capt. CLARKE, the government surveyor, said, the evidence taken before the railway committee would be printed, showing therefore, that as late as Feb. 13, no report had been drawn up or presented; that the whole question was still open, as asserted by the Editor of the *Melbourne Age*, and showing consequently, that there was nothing to warrant the impression which our contemporary desires to convey by accepting, as facts, quotations from the *Sydney Herald* of Dec. 24, 1856.

The Australian correspondent of a mining contemporary gives a very concise view of the case at issue between the Executive and the Legislature, by remarking that "the expenditure of a large sum of money on railway materials by Government, without the distinct authority of the Legislature, had given dissatisfaction, and caused a debate in the Legislative Assembly."

We cordially agree with our friend, "Coal Miner," in his views of educating the mining population; indeed, we have always advocated the principle, and urged it as strenuously as we could. We shall, therefore, feel obliged to "Coal Miner" to give us his views and the assistance he offers more fully; he may depend on it we shall be ready and willing to aid the movement in any way it may lay in our power to do.

The necessity is so obvious that we feel it cannot long be postponed; that practical lecturers be paid to visit localities, and explain in a familiar manner the various methods of working the mines and dressing the ores, we believe will be found the most eligible as a public institution, whilst his advocacy of the miners educating their children will do much to further that object. We know the miners so well that we feel convinced a popular man among them would do infinite good, and would confer a national benefit. To suit their prejudices, he must be homely and familiar in his language and explanations, and must teach them practically on the spot, prove by analogy and experience; he may then depend on attentive listeners and grateful pupils.

Feeling as we do this subject is one of the last importance, we shall endeavour to keep the subject before the public, and solicit the advice and countenance of all those who, like "Coal Miner," will assist us.

Sic parvis componere magna solebam (Thus have I been accustomed to compare great things with small), was suggested to us on looking over some of the marvellous productions exhibited in the window of the Stereoscopic Society in Cheapside, where General TOM THUMB is exhibited by the side of a Life Guardsman—the one a real soldier of sterling stamp, the other an abortion and a humbug. We pondered over this exhibition, and reflected how true to nature and life is this caricature. How often, is it not, that true merit, though humble, is kept in the ranks, whilst humbugs are made generals? How often are men taken by what they deem worth, to the detriment and neglect of that which is really worthy? And is it not so in mining? How frequently have fustian and show been encouraged, whilst real properties have been neglected, and all this for want of reflection? A showy set of offices, a brilliant door-plate, glowing prospectuses, and a goodly array of directors' names, with an imaginary property, the further out of the way and the more "crackjaw" the name the better, with an introduction to the Stock Exchange, have frequently done more to raise a capital than all the well-conceived, genuine, well-matured projects for home properties could possibly do. We must remember the parties who join such schemes are generally capitalists, who do not go in for a few shares, but generally invest their thousands at a time. These apparently grand undertakings are conducted by gentlemen, who manage affairs for themselves as well as for the company (in most instances better), but who really know not even whether the properties they represent exist or not. This picture, unfortunately, is too real a history of the gold mining mania to be doubted; yet all this has been laid to the fault and deception of mining.

At present, the mining interest of this country (so much neglected then that they were not admissible on the Stock Exchange) stands in a most enviable position, whilst all the gold-jobbing schemes have ended in ruin and disgrace. Our home copper, tin, and lead mining returned dividends to an enormous extent last month, amounting to £1,027, 8s., to say nothing of coal, iron, and other mineral products.

Are not these interests, then, the Life Guards of our country, and the others, who take so much gold out of it, the humbug generals, trumpeted off to gull the unwary and silly? We have plenty of genuine good interests at home, if they were properly cultivated and encouraged. Why are they not as deserving of Exchange patronage as those that require so much puffing and expense?

Ireland, that land of wealth, will soon be attracting attention to her mineral resources; the demand for produce shows no likelihood of abatement, and the mining world may look forward to an unrivalled state of prosperity. We, therefore, advise investors and capitalists to be cautious, to well consider the subject, to take sound advice ere they elect to invest, to visit Rome as well as Mantua, and afterwards to exclaim with VIRGIL, *Sic parvis componere magna solebam*.

Some of our contemporaries have followed up the severe comments provoked by the revelations made under the bankruptcy of the Royal British Bank, the suspension of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, the closing of the London and Paris Bank, the more than doubtful position of the Australian Agricultural Association, and the alleged losses of the North of Europe Steam Company, by professedly well-meant strictures on the management of public companies generally, and the necessity of legislative interference for the protection of shareholders and the public.

We have certainly had our eyes opened within the last few months to a state of things which, however unsound we believed many speculative enterprises to be—and acting on such belief we predicted unpleasant results—were yet not wholly "dreamt of in our philosophy." Painful disclosures of culpable ignorance and inattention on the part of men regarded as above suspicion, having the trust and confidence of the commercial public, of wilful misrepresentation, and connivance at gross imposition and undoubted fraud, are, indeed, sufficient to appal the community, and to induce universal distrust in any joint-stock project, either existing or proposed, whatever be its object, or whoever be its actual or nominal managers or promoters.

This state of things is the natural and inevitable result of such a reaction of public feeling, as the publication of the humiliating facts referred to, must necessarily produce. That it will be of long duration we do not believe. More than one page of the past history of speculation bears record of disastrous losses; followed by tightened purses; soon after to be relaxed to accommodate some new adventurer. The thirst for gain is too omnipotent to be suddenly checked for any length of time: and the specious appearance of some new temptation revives it in greater intensity, perhaps, than ever. It may, therefore, be of absolute necessity that the Legislature, acting in the circumstances indicated by recent events, should endeavour in some measure to regulate and control, or rather to protect, the exercise of the speculative spirit of our age and country. In what way this can be done effectually and legitimately, it may be difficult to determine. Special legal provisions and enactments already affect, or are intended to affect, certain branches of commercial enterprise, such as banks, insurance, and railway companies; yet we find very illegal doings frequently in some of these corporate concerns, which, unfortunately, even when found out, do not always seem to be cognisable by legal tribunals. Those, indeed, will be most perfect laws, through which the dishonest or the designing will find no loop-hole for escape. While, therefore, it is the undoubted duty of the community to protect its members by all proper legislative precautions, these can never render individual caution and circumspection unnecessary, or relieve the public from the prudential obligation of thoroughly examining every project which bids for their support, and testing its merits, and the probabilities of its success, by the sound rules of experience and common sense.

Time was when it was the fashion to decry on all hands the particular enterprises, the records of which usually occupy our columns. The terms mining and mining adventurers, were regarded as synonymous with others less equivocal and less complimentary; and on the failure of any mining undertaking, the results were magnified into gigantic proportions, and the losses were set up as new beacons to warn the unwary, lest they also might fall into the pit. It is somewhat different now. Of course there are, as there have been, unprofitable and ruinous mining schemes temptingly laid before the public from time to time; and most naturally those who desire to profit by public credulity and over-confidence are quick enough to understand the advantage of selecting for their operations from that class of enterprises, known not only to occupy the first place amongst

the commercial returns of the country, but the first also in the profits yielded to the shareholders. Thus the very successes and advantages of legitimate mining are the obvious and natural reasons why schemers and adventurers, in the common acceptance of the term, should endeavour to do their little business in that most attractive and tempting line of speculation.

A little caution and consideration on the part of the public would be sufficient to protect them from any nefarious mining projects, and lead them into profitable and satisfactory investments. Our mining laws and practice afford more than ordinary protection to the shareholder. Whether under the Cost-book System, or under the Limited Liability Act, provision is made for such a system of accounts and balance-sheets as is intelligible to all: while the fact that a jealous landlord is always looking on to calculate his royalty, operates as an additional check against irregularities or mystification. Tampering with securities, appropriation of capital by directors, and other such proceedings as have occurred, are rarely possible in mining enterprises. Capital may be injudiciously expended: the results may not equal the indications relied upon, geological or otherwise; or anticipations fairly entertained; but the progress of scientific and practical knowledge must lessen disappointments from these sources year by year: and tend to make mining more emphatically what it is at present, not only as safe and as legitimate a channel for speculative enterprise as our country offers; but one affording greater security and larger comparative returns, than any other open to the public.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH MINING IN THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1857:

WITH PARTICULARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVIDENDS AND PROGRESSIVE MINES.

BY J. H. MURCHISON, ESQ., F.G.S., F.S.S.

Author of *British Mines considered as a Means of Investment, &c.*

The year 1857 opened with favourable prospects, and, so far, the anticipations then entertained have been realised. In last Review, it was shown that the prosperity of British and Irish mines, in 1856, had considerably exceeded that of any previous year, and now it can be said that the results of the first quarter of 1857 surpass those of the previous quarter, and also those of the corresponding period of last year.

It will presently be seen that the total amount of dividends paid in the past three months has been 126,849*l.*, against 102,424*l.* in the previous quarter, and 117,278*l.* in the first quarter of 1856, being an increase of 24,425*l.* over the one, and 9571*l.* over the other. The high prices of copper and tin, as well as the rise in the price of lead, together with the improvements in the mode of working mines, have doubtless contributed to these satisfactory results.

At the beginning of the year the price of copper ore had risen to 22s. 6d. per unit of the produce, and on Jan. 29 it went up to nearly 24s. per unit, the price of cake copper having been raised on 23d of same month to 135*l.* per ton, being an increase of 9*l.* per ton, or 1d. per lb. Since then the price has gradually declined until the sale in Cornwall, March 26, it was 20s. 8*l.* 3d., the average for the quarter having been 22*l.* 12d. per unit. It, therefore, appears that on Jan. 1 (when cake copper was 126*l.* per ton), the smelters gave the miner, for the ore to smelt at on copper, 112*l.* 13s. 5d., on the 29th of that month, 119*l.* 1s. 3d., and now only 103*l.* 10s. It may, then, be inferred, that they are preparing to lower the price of the manufactured article, as the ores now purchased will not be in that state for some months. In justice to the smelters this should be borne in mind, because it is not fair, as is frequently done, to compare the price of ores and the price of copper at the same time, but allowance should be made for the necessary period for preparing the metal for market, and to its value when that time arrives. For instance, it is said that the miner is now receiving a difference of 18*l.* per ton of copper less than he got on Jan. 29, although the smelter still maintains the price to the consumer; but the ores purchased in Jan. are probably scarcely yet resold, and by the time the present raw material is in a fit state to be disposed of, there is every prospect of a fall in copper.

In the last quarter of 1856, the average price per unit was 19s. 3*l.* 4d., and in the first quarter, 18*l.* 11*l.* 4d., in both cases the comparison being in favour of the past three months.

The following are the usual particulars of the sales of copper ores in Cornwall, for the quarters ending March 31, 1857 and 1856, and the 31st of Dec., 1856, similar to those given in previous Reviews:—

Quarters ending	Tons.	Average produce.	Amount.	Average price per ton.	Fire cop. Tons cwt.
Mar. 31, 1857	49,755	6-324	£319,124 12 6	£7 0 4	3152 17
Mar. 31, 1856	53,934	6-202	317,337 17 6	5 17 8	3358 9
Dec. 31, 1856	48,334	6-827	316,599 1 0	6 11 0	3287 6

The above shows that in the past quarter, the quantity of ore had decreased 4179 tons under the corresponding quarter of 1856, and increased 1421 tons over the previous quarter; the produce has increased 0-122 over the corresponding quarter of 1856, and decreased 0-503 under the previous quarter; the amount has increased 31,786*l.* 15s. over the first quarter of 1856, and 32,525*l.* 11s. 6d. over the previous quarter; the price per ton has increased 17 2s. 8d. over the first quarter of 1856, and 9s. 4d. over the previous quarter; and the fine copper has decreased 205 tons 12 cwt. under the first three months of 1856, and 134 tons 9 cwt. under the previous three months.

The sales of British and Irish copper ores at Swansea, in the same periods have been as follows:—

Quarters ending	Tons.	Average produce.	Amount.	Average price per ton.	Fire cop. Tons cwt.
Mar. 31, 1857	1636	23-068	£37,068 3 6	22 15 0	120 0
Mar. 31, 1856	1659	23-152	38,152 2 6	22 15 0	120 0
Dec. 31, 1856	2317	21-112	48,112 2 0	20 11 0	120 0

Since the beginning of the year, the price of tin has gone up 4*l.* per ton, now 146*l.* for English block, and 151*l.* for refined. Lead has risen 1*l.* per ton, being now 23*l.* 10s. to 24*l.* 10s. for English pig, and 27*l.* to 28*l.* 10s., for white lead.

By the accompanying table it will be seen that the total amount of dividends paid in the past quarter has been 126,849*l.*:—

Shares.	Name of mine.	Per share.	Amount.
5120	Alfred Consols	£0 9 0	£2,304
4000	Bedford United	0 5 6	1,100
200	Botallack	6 0 0	1,200
240	Boscan	3 0 0	720
1000	Carn Brea	2 0 0	2,000
1000	Colicombe	1 0 0	1,000
256	Condurow	4 0 0	1,024
1024	Devon Great Consols	28 0 0	28,672
179	Dolcoath	6 0 0	1,074
672	Ding Dong	1 0 0	672
1400	Eyam	1 10 0	2,100
300	East Daren	3 0 0	900
128	East Pool	7 10 0	960
4940	Fowey Consols	0 6 0	1,480
2560	Fordale	1 10 0	2,560
119	Great Work	7 10 0	832
2000	Holyford	0 5 0	500
160	Levant	2 0 0	320
20	Laxey	50 0 0	1,000
400	Lisburne	4 0 0	1,600
1024	Mary Ann	2 0 0	2,048
20000	Mining Company of Ireland	0 10 0	10,000
6000	North Basset	0 15 0	4,500
6400	Par Consols	1 6 0	3,840
1080	Pelberron	1 10 0	1,080
560	Providence	5 0 0	2,800
512	Rosewarne United	1 0 0	512
94	St. Ives Consols	8 0 0	752
496	South Wheal Frances	20 0 0	9,920
256	South Caradon	20 0 0	5,120
256	South Tolgus	5 0 0	1,280
6000	Tincroft	0 5 0	1,500
1040	Trelawny	0 15 0	760
6000	West Basset	1 1 6	6,450
256	West Caradon	4 0 0	1,024
400	West Seton	5 0 0	2,000
1024	West Providence	0 10 0	512
256	West Mel	2 0 0	512
512	Wheal Basset	8 0 0	4,096
256	Wheal Haller	10 0 0	2,560
250	Wheal Clifford	8 0 0	2,000
1024	Wheal Grylls	0 2 0	102
512	Wheal Jane (Kee)	1 0 0	512
1024	Wheal Kitty (Lelan)	0 15 0	768
4000	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 3 0	750
448	Wheal Margaret	4 0 0	1,792
80	Wheal Owles	9 0 0	720
198	Wheal Seton	2 10 0	495
4096	Wheal Wrey	0 3 0	614

Total £126,849

These returns may be thus classified, and compared with the corresponding quarter of 1856:—

	English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Isle of Man.	Totals.
1857	109,000	2,940	7,000	3,500	112,378
1856	103,833	2,940	7,000	3,500	112,378
Increase in 1857	5,167	0	0	0	5,167
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0

There has been no great event to render the first quarter of 1857 particularly remarkable. The principal mines have managed to keep up their returns pretty well, and with the price of ore in their favour they have maintained their dividends. The sales of ore from the Devon Great Consols, in January and February, realised on each occasion (with the carriage) upwards of 15,000*l.*, the largest ever returned in one month from that great concern. The last two dividends have also been unusually large. On the whole, it will be found that the total quantity of copper ore sold, and the produce, in the past three months have been less than in the previous quarter, but the sum realised is considerably larger. It is not likely that the price of ores will decline much more, but it could scarcely be expected to remain long so high as it has lately been.

The admission on the Official List of the Stock Exchange, of some of the principal British Mines, will, doubtless, assist in attracting more attention to this class of investment, much having already been done in this respect by the writer, in his periodical publications.

The following are particulars of the position and prospects of some of the principal mines:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS is looking very well. In the past quarter 1160 tons of ore have been sold for 10,335*l.* 8*s.*, against only 789 tons, for 6068*l.* 9*s.*, in the corresponding quarter of 1856. In the same time 2304*l.*, or 9*s.* per share, has been divided, against 1294*l.*, or 5*s.* per share, in the first three months of 1856. The whole amount now divided is 82,156*l.*, or 16*s.* 1*d.* per share.

BALFOUR CONSOLS.—This mine yielded, in a former working, large quantities of tin, and paid good dividends. The present company are directing their operations to what is supposed to be the Beeth Consols lode, eastward, with every prospect of meeting with success. A reported improvement at the mine has recently made the shares rise to nearly double their former value.

BOSCAWEN is looking well. The quarterly dividend paid in March, was 3*s.* per 24th share, which is likely to be continued for some time.

BOTALACK.—In last Review it was stated that this mine had improved, and it still looks well. The dividend in February was 1200*l.*, or 6*s.* per share, the one in December having been only 800*l.*, or 4*s.* per share. The whole sum divided is now about 78,200*l.*

COLLACOMBE.—It was stated in last Review that this mine would probably pay a dividend of 1*s.* per share (1000*l.*) in March, which has taken place on the 25th of that month, and there will be another dividend on May 25. Since September, 1855, about 2238 tons of ore have been sold for about 14,213*l.*, and the stock of ore ground laid open in the mine is estimated at 21,343*l.*. The position and prospects of the mine are stated to be exceedingly good.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The sales of ore during the past quarter have been 6317 tons, for 39,913*l.* 15*s.*, against 5862 tons for 32,764*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The price of ore, exclusive of the charge for carrying the ore to the quay, which is allowed to the purchaser, has risen from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and the quantity of ore sold has been 24*l.* per share, or a total of 23,672*l.*, out of four months' profits, and now making the whole sum divided by this company since 1845 (12 years) 563,344*l.*, or 35*s.* 6*d.* per share. The report describes the mines as looking well generally. The annual meeting will be held early in May, when a full statement of accounts, and report of operations during the past year will be submitted to the shareholders, and published in the Journal. At the beginning of the year, the shares were at 43*s.*, after which they rose in price, and one share is said to have been sold as high as 47*s.*, and several changed hands at 43*s.* to 46*s.*. The average annual amount of dividends paid since the year 1845 has been 487,634*l.*, or 30*s.* 6*d.* per share, and assuming the mine to continue to yield in the extraordinary manner they have done, and to give similar large profits, the average rate of dividend hitherto paid, would give about 10 per cent. per annum on the present quoted price of the shares, of which there are 1024.

DOLCOATH is progressing very satisfactorily. The deepest level (242 fms.) is extended on the course of the lode 24 fms. in length, the average value for that distance being 50*s.* per fm.; the western end is now worth 100*s.* per fm., and the eastern end 70*s.* per fm. The 230 is extended on the course of the lode 70 fms., the average value for that distance being 60*s.* per fm. Very little of the ore-ground in the back of either of these levels has yet been taken away. The present yield of tin from the mine is 48 tons per month, of the average price of 84*s.* per ton. In three or four months these returns are expected to be increased to 30 tons per month, as in a month from this time a new drawing and stamping-engine will be set to work. The quantity of tin ground laid open is very large. In the past quarter, 74 tons of copper ore have also been sold for 4254*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and a dividend (for two months) of 1074*l.*, or 6*s.* per share, has been paid. As stated in previous Reviews, this is one of the oldest mines in Cornwall, and the dividends paid now amount to upwards of 200,000*l.*

EXMOUTH AND ADAMS.—The accident which lately happened at these mines is in a forward state of being repaired, but the 30 and 40 are not yet quite recovered. The mine has considerably improved in other parts, and it is stated, will soon resume dividends, with every prospect of being a good and lasting concern.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—This mine has improved in the past quarter. The bottom level in the eastern part of the mine is now worth nearly 100*s.* per fm. In the three months, 1404 tons of ore have been sold for 11,434*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, against 1509 tons for 10,534*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the first three months of 1856. At the meeting on Feb. 17, a dividend of 9*s.* per share (1432*l.*) was paid, and a balance of 4114*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was carried over to next account. In last Review it was stated that two new sets had lately been added to the property upon very liberal terms, and that the deep adit was already intersecting the newly acquired ground at a depth of 50 fms. from surface. The lodes at this point are producing a little black ore and some malleable copper, and are so promising that a cross-cut has been commenced 60 fms. under the adit to intersect these and other lodes, with every prospect of important discoveries being made. The ore ground laid open in the old mine, and not taken away, would, it is estimated, give a profit of more than 10,000*l.* independent of further discoveries. The machinery was at one time valued at 35,000*l.*, and may be said to be now worth at least 15,000*l.*. The whole amount of dividends is now upwards of 200,000*l.*

FOXDALE.—At Beckwith's Mine, the main run of ore-ground, from which the returns have been chiefly made, has not yet been met with in the bottom levels. From this part of the property about 100 tons of lead ore per month are at present returned, and the continuance of this will depend on the results of the deeper levels, but there are no doubt some good reserves. Considerable expectations are entertained of "Old Foxdale" Mine, upon which powerful and efficient machinery has been erected; but there being a good deal of water, which is controlled by steam power, the costs must always be rather heavy. The old mine was sunk 40 fms. deep, and is now 60 fms.; the appearance for successful results being stated to be of a highly promising character. The lodes are east and west ones, and are situated exactly between the granite and killas, in fact, the lode itself forms the division. In the past quarter the sum of 3840*l.*, or 30*s.* per share has been divided, making the total amount now paid 112,476*l.*

LAXBY.—This mine has not altered much in appearance in the past three months, but may be said to be rather improved. The old mine is now down to the 200. In the 190 a good discovery has lately taken place, and there is every appearance of this proving as productive as the upper levels. In addition to this, the new ground on the south is opening up a great deal of ore-ground of coarse quality, which with sufficient machinery, can be worked at a good profit, and for want of this there is a good deal of ore (lead and iron) at surface. To meet this requirement, a new 40 ft. wheel for crushing and other necessary machinery for dressing, are now being set up. The present monthly returns are about 50 tons of lead ore, and 300 tons of blende. In January a dividend of 1000*l.*, or 50*s.* per share was paid, making the total sum now divided, 27,400*l.*

LEVANT is looking rather poor at present, but will probably continue the present quarterly dividend of 2*s.* per 16th share for some time.

NORTH BASSET is not looking quite so well, and the returns are not so good as they were some time ago. In the past quarter 1015 tons of copper ore have been sold for 10,335*l.* 8*s.*, against 1028 tons for 12,751*l.* 17*s.* in the previous quarter, and 1417 tons, for 12,974*l.* 7*s.*, in the corresponding quarter of 1856. Considering the high price given for copper ore in the past three months, this decline is of greater consequence. On the 25th of February dividend of 4500*l.*, or 15*s.* per share was declared making the whole sum now paid 69,000*l.*, or 11*s.* 15*d.* per share.

PAN CONSOLS fully maintains its high position. In the past quarter, 1140 tons of copper ore have been sold for 14,213*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, against 1024 tons for 11,965*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the previous quarter, and 993 tons for 10,613*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The returns of tin are also very considerable. At the meeting on March 3, a dividend of 25*s.* per share, or 3320*l.* (for four months) was declared, and a balance of 6335*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, carried to the credit of next account. The whole amount now divided is considerably upwards of 200,000*l.*

PROVIDENCE MINES are looking well, as will be seen from the following report lately made by Capt. Pascoe, of South Frances. On Feb. 18, a dividend of 5*s.* per share, or 2800*l.*, was paid, making the whole amount now divided 32,046*l.*, or 5*s.* 4*d.* per share.

SOUTH CRINIS has considerably improved. In the past quarter, 559 tons of copper ore have been sold for 4574*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, against 502 tons for 3237*l.* 15*s.* in the previous quarter, and 497 tons for 3016*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The sum of 7680*l.* has been divided, and it is probable that dividends will be resumed shortly.

SOUTH TOLGUS has resumed dividends, as anticipated in last Review, and the mine is still looking well. The sum of 1250*l.*, or 5*s.* per share, has been divided in the past quarter.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES continues to look well. In the past quarter, the sum of 9920*l.*, or 20*s.* per share, has been divided, for four months, making the whole amount now paid 113,790*l.*, or 35*s.* per share.

TREWETHA continues much about the same as last quarter. The engine-shaft has been completed to the 70 fm. level, and the cross-cut has been extended towards the lode about 4 fms. The level of tin are also very considerable. At the meeting on February, a sufficient trial having been considered by the agents to have been made in that part of the mine for the present. The western lode has produced so far some time. The sales of lead ore in the past quarter have realised about 2700*l.*; and although the costs have been heavier than usual, on account of some important additions to the plant, yet there will be a profit of about 450*l.*

WEST BASSET continues productive. In the past quarter, 1913 tons of copper ore have been sold for 15,941*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, against 1854 tons for 11,790*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in the previous quarter, and 1999 tons for 12,974*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The reserves of ore are estimated at 16,610 tons. In the past three months there has been divided the sum of 6450*l.*, or 21*s.* 6*d.* per share, for four months, making the total sum divided 60,360*l.*, or 10*s.* 1*d.* per share.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—The ends generally are still poor, but several of

* The Quarterly Review (price 1*s.*) contains special reports on these mines by competent agents:—Alfred Consols, Botalack, Great Wheal Alfred, East Alfred, and West Alfred, Capt. Pope, of Basset. Providence Mines, South and West Caradon, and Cradock Moor, Capt. Pascoe, of South Frances. Rosewarne United, West Damsel, and Rosewarne and Herland, Capt. Juleff, of Basset.

the pitches are looking well. The monthly sale on the 9th inst. will probably realise about 2400*l.*, being about double the average monthly amount for a long time past; but four men raised in March 109 tons of ore, which will probably realise about 1800*l.*, their tribute being 4*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*. At the meeting on Feb. 9, a dividend of 512*l.*, or 1*s.* per share, was paid, making the total sum divided 15,332*l.*. On April 15, another dividend of 1*s.* per share will probably be declared. As in many other similar cases, there is every prospect of further discoveries being made in deeper levels, to reach which is the main object.*

SOUTH CARADON continues very productive and profitable. In the years 1855 and 1856, regular two-monthly dividends of 8*s.* per 25th share (2048*l.*) were paid, making 48*s.* per share, or 12,288*l.* per annum. On Jan. 27 and March 31, 1857, bonuses have also been given, making the amount divided on each of these dates 10*s.* per share, or 2560*l.*, and a total in the past quarter of 3120*l.*, or 20*s.* per share (for four months). The whole sum now paid is 115,040*l.*, or 44*s.* per share. In the second six months of 1856, there were sold 2416 tons of copper ore, for 25,378*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, against 2378 tons for 21,110*l.* 6*s.* in the first six months.*

ST. IVES CONSOLS has yielded the large amount of 494,412*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in tin and copper ore since 1826, upon the small outlay of 4000*l.*, and has paid dividends to the amount of 78,101*l.*, besides 32,090*l.* in dues to the lords. In 1856, the sum of 14,449*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* was realised by the sale of tin and copper ore, and 1860*l.*, or 30*s.* per 9th share divided. On Feb. 17 a dividend of 8*s.* per share (732*l.*) was declared.

WEST CARADON paid a dividend of 4*s.* per share (1024*l.*) on March 19, as anticipated in last Review, and making the whole sum now divided 72,512*l.*. Dividends were suspended from August, 1855, until the above date.*

WEST DAMSEL.—The returns of this mine have gradually increased since the beginning of last year, the sale in Feb., 1856, having been 212 tons of copper ore for 1085*l.* 2*s.*; April, 200 tons for 1334*l.* 9*s.*; June, 301 tons for 1608*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Aug., 236 tons for 1618*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Oct., 372 tons for 1619*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Dec., 301 tons for 2015*l.* 11*s.*; and Feb., 1857, 335 tons for 2164*l.* 7*s.**

WEST SETON continues very productive. The 136 east is worth 9 tons of ore per fm., the 136 west 9 tons per fm., the 124 west 2 tons per fm., the 124 east 2 tons per fm., and the 124 south 1 ton per fm.; in the bottom of the 124, 10 tons; and another in the same level, 22 tons; in the back of the 124, three stopes, two worth 8 tons each, and one 6 tons; in the bottom of the 112, 5 tons; and in the bottom of the 90, 2 tons per fm.; making all these points together yield 95 tons of ore per fm. On Feb. 16, a dividend of 2000*l.*, or 5*s.* per share, was paid, and at the next meeting, on April 14, a larger one will probably be declared. A total sum of about 25,000*l.* has been divided.

WHEAL BASSET continues to make large returns from the various lodes worked on. The different ends of the level are yielding a total of about 23 tons of copper ore per fm., and the stopes and pitches look well. In the 90 fm. level, east of old shaft, at the south mine, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, and producing rich stones of grey copper ore. On Feb. 3, a dividend of 4000*l.*, or 8*s.* per share, was paid, and on April 7, another of equal amount will be declared. The whole sum now divided is 224,768*l.*, or 43*s.* per share.

WHEAL BULLER has improved a little recently. In the past three months, the sum of 2560*l.*, or 10*s.* per share, has been divided (for four months), against 10,240*l.*, or 40*s.* per share in the corresponding period of 1856. The whole amount divided is 216,640*l.*, or 84*s.* 5*d.* per share.

WHEAL CLIFFORD.—The engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. under the 180. The 180 west is looking very promising, and it is expected that ore will soon be met with. The 170 west is producing 7 tons of copper ore per fm., and in a wick sink under the 194 on the Hot lode (driving from the United Mines), the lode is worth 9 tons per fm. On Feb. 18, a dividend of 8*s.* per share, or 2000*l.*, was paid.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant) is looking very well, the average rate of tribute throughout the mine being 4*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*, and although larger dividends have been paid, the reserves have also increased. The south mine has improved, and if it continues to do so, the returns of this mine will be highly important to the concern. On March 1, a dividend of 15*s.* per share (768*l.*) was paid, making a total sum now divided, 4098*l.*

WHEAL MARGARET has considerably improved lately. The lode in the 60 east, which, at the meeting on Feb. 24, was valued at only 6*s.* per fm., is now worth 8*s.* per fm.; the average tribute throughout the mine is 3*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*. At the meeting in February, a dividend of 4*s.* per share (1792*l.*) was paid, being double each of the two previous quarterly dividends, and the next one will probably be still larger.

WHEAL MARY ANN continues to give good profits. The engine-shaft is down to the 140. At the meeting on March 10, the different levels were valued as follows:—The 130 north, 20*s.* per fm.; 130 south, 12*s.* per fm.; 120 north, 10*s.* per fm.; 120 south, 14*s.* per fm.; 110 north, 8*s.* per fm.; 110 south, 18*s.* per fm.; 100 north, 15*s.* per fm., and the 100 south, 7*s.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. In March, a quarterly dividend of 2*s.* per share (3048*l.*) was paid, and a balance of 1200*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was carried to the credit of next account. The whole sum divided has now been 25,724*l.*, or 39*s.* 7*d.* per share.

WHEAL OWLES still looks well, and is likely to continue the quarterly dividends for some time. On Feb. 20, a dividend of 9*s.* per share (730*l.*) was declared.

WHEAL WREY is looking much better than it did last quarter, and is likely to improve. At the meeting in March, the lode in the different levels was valued as follows:—The 54 north, 4*s.* of a ton of lead ore per fm.; 34 south, 8*s.* per fm.; 44 north, 12*s.* per fm.; 44 south, 1 ton per fm.; and the 33 north, 7*s.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are yielding the usual returns. In March, a quarterly dividend of 3*s.* per share (614*l.* 8*s.*) was paid, making a total sum divided since the commencement, in 1855, of 9420*l.*. The dividend at next meeting will probably be increased.

WICKLOW MINES (Ireland) are doing very well at present. In January, a half-yearly dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share (3125*l.*) was declared, and if the present price of sulphur is maintained, the profits will probably be increased. The sulphur pyrites of the Wicklow Valley is quite unique. The only apparent limit to the quantity is caused by the want of sufficient means of carriage, and shipping at Arklow.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

CARGOLL.—In the 20 north and south of Mitchell's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing lead, with a promising appearance. In the 60, west of engine-shaft, the lode is producing good stones of lead, and the 55 west 3*s.* of lead per fm.

COOK'S KITCHEN.—Greater progress can now be made in opening out this mine. A large lode has just been met with in the bottom level (the 212), the ground beyond which is hollow, and easy to drive through, whereas before it was very hard. This is very important, as the best part of the mine above is at the 200, 18 fms. before the lode. This discovery is quite a new feature in the mine, and although the results are of course uncertain, all the miners like it. The lode about the lode has a very promising appearance. The tin ground in the bottom of the 200, and 18 fms. before the 212 end, is the best seen in the mine for several years; the present position and prospects of the mine are, therefore, highly interesting. The engine-shaft will soon be down to the 212. This mine has been at work, without interruption, for upwards of 100 years, and it is estimated that the total value of ore sold has been 1,500,000*l.*, and that the dividends paid have amounted to 200,000*l.* or 220,000*l.*

COPPER HILL.—The 70 west is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm., the 50 west, stones of ore, the 60 east, 4 tons per fm. (valued at 50*s.*), the 70 west on branch, and the 80 east and west, opening tribute ground. In the past quarter there have been sold 329 tons of ore for 2725*l.* 17*s.*, against 153 tons for 1633*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in the previous quarter, and 201 tons for 1258*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* in the corresponding quarter of 1856, in each case the returns being for four months.

CRADDOCK MOOR is looking very well, as will be seen by the annexed report, just made by Capt. Pascoe, of South Wales Frances. In the past quarter, 280 tons of ore have been sold for 3031*l.*, against 272 tons for 2739*l.* 17*s.* in the previous quarter, and 240 tons for 2430*l.*, in the corresponding period of 1856, in each case for four months.

CWM SEBON is progressing very satisfactorily. The mine is situated in the rich lode district of Cardiganshire, on the East Daron and Cwm Cynog lode, and adjoining old Daron Mine, the returns of which the large returns were obtained by Sir Hugh Middleton. East Daron is still making good profits and dividends. Until the new 60 ft. pumping-wheel was erected at Cwm Sebon (within the last few months), the machinery was not in an efficient state for keeping the water in fork, there being constant breakages, and the mine could not be worked with advantage. The new wheel, however, at two revolutions per minute, easily pumps up all the water, and the mine is now as dry as any in the district. The 60 was not drained till Feb. 9, the mine having been unwatered again in two months. Since then the levels have been cleared out, and 20 to 30 tons of lead ore have been broken, showing that the old adit work is completed, that return may be expected per month from the ground now laid open, and that when another level has been reached (the sinking to which is about to be commenced), there is every probability of making a return of double the quantity as the lode improves in depth. In the 10 a very good branch of ore is being taken away on tribute, and from the rise of the hill there must be 15 to 20 fms. of back at that point. In the 20 and 30 pitches have also been set on tribute, but from the 10 to the 30 the stopes have in a great measure been worked away, though there is yet a good deal of paying ground left. The chief stopes are between the 30 and 60; that to the east of the shaft being almost entire, with a run of good ore the whole length, and increasing very much in value near the present end. Sinking and driving are to be resumed immediately. It is also intended to cross-cut from the 60 to a lode a few fms. to the north of the one now worked on, which, if it prove valuable, will give a back of 60 fms. of unbroken ground, that might be taken away without much additional expense. About 20 tons of ore have just been sampled, and as the costs are only about 200*l.* per month, and the ore of this mine generally realise 15 to 20*s.* per ton, it will not require very large returns to make profits. The company is incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, under the title of the Cwm Sebon Mining Company Limited, in 6000 shares of 2*s.* each, 15*s.* being paid up for working expenses, but which is independent of the sum of 6500*l.* (apart of 11*s.* per share) paid for the purchase of the mine previous to operations being commenced by the present company, so that the shares have really cost more than 2*s.* per share.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—The returns of copper ore for the three months ending Feb., realised 2244*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, the costs for the same time having been 2563*l.* 2*s.*

EAGLEBROOK MINE (Cardiganshire) is situated about two miles to the south of the Welsh Point Mine, on a parallel lode. The feature of this mine is, that the lode lies on the side of a wide band of porphyritic or siliceous rock of a very hard character, totally unlike the clay-slate of the district, which it alters where near it. Since July last about 1800*l.* worth of lead ore has been sold, chiefly from above the adit level, and there are 20 tons of lead clean on the mine, and 26 tons more broken down underground, besides copper ore. There are two good wheels at work on the mine, and every convenience for dressing ore, with fair accommodation for miners. The purchase money and costs for developing this mine have been about 12,000*l.*, and the returns of ore 2416*l.*. The present cost is small, and prospects encouraging. The mine is held on lease, at a royalty of 1-11th, under Mr. Pryse Lovedon, of Gogerdan.

EAST BASSET.—In the 60 east the lode is split, the south part being 18 in. wide, containing stones of ore, and the north part 5 ft. wide, poor. The 60 east on the tin lode (14 fms. north of the above) is at present poor. In the 80 cross-cut south the ground is hard, the price given for driving being 12*s.* per fm. There are about 15 fms. to drive to intersect the tin lode, and about 42 fms. to the copper lode. There are about 10 fms. to drive the adit to the new shaft. The shaft is down about 7 fms.

EAST BULLER.—In consequence of arrangements not having been made with the Copper Hill Mine adventurers for draining the water from this mine, they have dammed up their 70, and allowed the water to rise to the adit in East Buller.

EAST CARN BREA has recently been set to work. It adjoins Wheal Uny, in the parish of Redruth, and is divided into 6000 shares. There is an 18 in. winding and pumping engine on the mine, and the water is drained to the bottom, which is 13 fms. below the adit, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, with a very promising looking gossan.

117, Bishopgate-street Within, April 11, 1857.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.)

APRIL 9.—The quarterly meetings of the trades of this district have been held during the present week, commencing at Walsall on Tuesday, in this town on Wednesday, and at Birmingham to-day. The Iron Trade is described as being in a satisfactory state; the chief makers state that they have a good supply of orders. A considerable degree of confidence in the future prospects of the trade is generally entertained, the only drawback being the pressure in the money market, and the caution to which raising the rate of discount by the directors of the Bank of England always leads. Happily the iron trade of this district is, to a far less extent than it has previously been, based upon sanguine speculation, or the present pressure would probably lead to similar disasters to those witnessed in 1856. The enormous expansion which commercial undertakings have recently experienced, and the extent of the schemes for improvements in the means of internal transit, &c., on the continent of Europe, in India, Australia, and even in the Mahomedan countries of Europe and Asia, are likely for some time to create a demand for capital, which will maintain a permanently high rate of interest.

A reduction of 1*s.* a ton in Coal for domestic purposes is now general throughout the district, and a further reduction as the season advances is not improbable.

The general trades of the district present indications of improvement, but many of them still continue rather flat.

It was anticipated some time ago that the Crookhay Works, near Walsall, which have long been standing, would be shortly taken, and put into full operation, but this hope promises to be only partially realised. Two of the blast-furnaces have been taken by Mr. George Thompson, formerly manager of the Congreve-works of the British Iron Company, near Dudley; and it is expected that the rest of the works, puddling-furnaces, and rolling-mills will be pulled down.

Inquests have been held during the week in two cases of boiler explosion, each of which proved fatal to one man. In a previous letter, it was stated that no boiler explosion in connection with mines had occurred in this district during last year. Each of these explosions, however, was in connection with mines—one being at a coal pit belonging to Capt. Bennett, near Oldbury, and the other at an ironstone pit belonging to Mr. Dawes, near West Bromwich. In both cases the boilers were well supplied with water at the time of the explosion, but in each case also the boilers had been recently repaired. Beyond the supposition that a sudden augmentation of steam had caused the explosion, nothing was adduced to account for these lamentable accidents. Mr. Brough the Government Inspector, attended both inquests.

At Newcastle, Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines, laid two informations against Mr. J. E. Heathcote—the one for not having special rules, and the other for not having general rules conspicuously placed at Woodshutt's colliery, as required by the statute. Mr. Heathcote contended that rules totally inapplicable were presented to him for his adoption, and that if any offence had been committed it should be included in one information, as the making of two informations out of one supposed offence

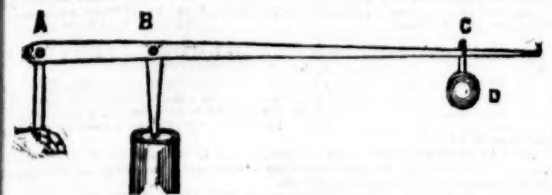
with, except the company's own requirements for purposes connected with the manufacture of iron, and the very limited demand in the immediate neighbourhood for house consumption, the traffic in coal has hitherto been regarded but of infinitesimal importance.

We now learn this traffic will hereafter assume a very prominent feature, and be regarded as the Rhymney Railway to Cardiff, for such is the demand for coal from all parts for steam navigation, which is also much on the increase for inland manufactures, from its peculiar properties as emitting smoke, there is reason to believe that, in point of remuneration or return, it may rival, if not exceed, in amount what is now being derived from the manufacture of iron, the object for which, in the main, the company was incorporated. The shareholders do not fail to congratulate themselves upon the fact that, after years of extreme depression, they now find themselves on the advent of prosperity, and are encouraged to hope to be able to vie with their leviathan neighbours.

The improved condition of the company, even at this time, is viewed with satisfaction by remunerative dividends; and while the demand for home and colonial railway purposes (India and Australia in particular), the latter now only about to commence, must necessarily go on increasing, but more especially the demand for foreign railways, judging from the monthly published return of exports, what must it be should the projected Russian net of railways be carried out in the terms of the prospectus now in circulation, in the construction of which it is provided that our iron is to be admissible free of duty? There is, therefore, every indication that we may very shortly see the Rhymney Iron Company regarded with that respect it was in former years, and as a property, take up that position to which, by the altered state of things, especially the new and promising source of traffic about to commence, it is so justly entitled.

Traffic arrangements are concluded with the Taff Vale Railway and the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Companies, and with the Marquis of Bute, as to the Bute Dock branch of the Rhymney Railway, and a bill is in Parliament to carry them out by an Act; and as to the Rhymney Railway Company, which is distinct from the Rhymney Iron Company, yet so closely allied as to have a unity of interest, such is the confidence felt in it by the public, that the entire share capital has long since been subscribed and paid up, the noble marquis being himself the holder of 2000 of its shares. According to the last report of the directors, the estimate of the quantity of existing traffic of the Rhymney Valley which will pass over the railway, including the traffic which will pass over the company's Bute Dock branch from the Taff Vale Railway and its branches during the first year of working is of iron, coal, and other merchandise, 754,420 tons, which there is very little doubt will, year after year, materially increase, to keep pace with the new collieries and works springing up and now being opened upon the line. And, in addition, there may reasonably be expected, in so populous a district, with a terminus in the rising town of Cardiff, a proportionate return for passenger traffic.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS' PREVENTIVE.



Boiler explosions arise either from excessive pressure of steam or an inadequate supply of water, in consequence of which an over-heating of the boiler takes place, which, coming in contact with the water, produces an irresistible power within the boiler. The over-pressure of steam may be avoided by duplicate safety-valves, or by a steam indicator or whistle, of which there are now many varieties. The irregularity of the feed may be affected by one boiler priming into another, where two or more are connected, or by inadvertently having more than one feed-valve open at the same time. In the examination of this subject, I find that great ignorance prevails amongst officials with regard to the actual pressure, as shown by the safety-valve. I, therefore, submit the following short rules, which may be applied by every ordinary engineer, and may serve to convey a correct knowledge upon this important branch of the subject:—

Diam. in valve seat.	Area in round numbers.	Diam. in valve seat.	Area in round numbers.
2	3	4	14
2½	4	4½	16
3	7	5	19
3½	11	5½	24
4	13	6	28
4½	16	6½	33
5	19	7	38
5½	24	7½	44
6	28	8	50
6½	33	8½	57
7	38	9	64
7½	44	9½	71
8	50	10	79
8½	57	10½	87
9	64	11	96
9½	71	11½	105
10	79	12	113
10½	87	12½	122
11	96	13	131
11½	105	13½	141
12	113	14	150
12½	122	14½	160
13	131	15	170
13½	141	15½	180
14	150	16	191
14½	160	16½	201
15	170	17	212
15½	180	17½	223
16	191	18	234
16½	201	18½	245
17	212	19	256
17½	223	19½	267
18	234	20	278
18½	245	20½	289
19	256	21	300
19½	267	21½	311
20	278	22	322
20½	289	22½	333
21	300	23	344
21½	311	23½	355
22	322	24	366
22½	333	24½	377
23	344	25	388
23½	355	25½	399
24	366	26	410
24½	377	26½	421
25	388	27	432
25½	399	27½	443
26	410	28	454
26½	421	28½	465
27	432	29	476
27½	443	29½	487
28	454	30	498
28½	465	30½	509
29	476	31	520
29½	487	31½	531
30	498	32	542
30½	509	32½	553
31	520	33	564
31½	531	33½	575
32	542	34	586
32½	553	34½	597
33	564	35	608
33½	575	35½	619
34	586	36	630
34½	597	36½	641
35	608	37	652
35½	619	37½	663
36	630	38	674
36½	641	38½	685
37	652	39	696
37½	663	39½	707
38	674	40	718
38½	685	40½	729
39	696	41	740
39½	707	41½	751
40	718	42	762
40½	729	42½	773
41	740	43	784
41½	751	43½	795
42	762	44	806
42½	773	44½	817
43	784	45	828
43½	795	45½	839
44	806	46	850
44½	817	46½	861
45	828	47	872
45½	839	47½	883
46	850	48	894
46½	861	48½	905
47	872	49	916
47½	883	49½	927
48	894	50	938
48½	905	50½	949
49	916	51	960
49½	927	51½	971
50	938	52	982
50½	949	52½	993
51	960	53	1004
51½	971	53½	1015
52	982	54	1026
52½	993	54½	1037
53	1004	55	1048
53½	1015	55½	1059
54	1026	56	1070
54½	1037	56½	1081
55	1048	57	1092
55½	1059	57½	1103
56	1070	58	1114
56½	1081	58½	1125
57	1092	59	1136
57½	1103	59½	1147
58	1114	60	1158
58½	1125	60½	1169
59	1136	61	1180
59½	1147	61½	1191
60	1158	62	1202
60½	1169	62½	1213
61	1180	63	1224
61½	1191	63½	1235
62	1202	64	1246
62½	1213	64½	1257
63	1224	65	1268
63½	1235	65½	1279
64	1246	66	1290
64½	1257	66½	1301
65	1268	67	1312
65½	1279	67½	1323
66	1290	68	1334
66½	1301	68½	1345
67	1312	69	1356
67½	1323	69½	1367
68	1334	70	1378
68½	1345	70½	1389
69	1356	71	1400
69½	1367	71½	1411
70	1378	72	1422
70½	1389	72½	1433
71	1400	73	1444
71½	1411	73½	1455
72	1422	74	1466
72½	1433	74½	1477
73	1444	75	1488
73½	1455	75½	1499
74	1466	76	1510
74½	1477	76½	1521
75	1488	77	1532
75½	1499	77½	1543
76	1510	78	1554
76½	1521	78½	1565
77	1532	79	1576
77½	1543	79½	1587
78	1554	80	1598
78½	1565	80½	1609
79	1576	81	1620
79½	1587	81½	1631
80	1598	82	1642
80½	1609	82½	1653
81	1620	83	1664
81½	1631	83½	1675
82	1642	84	1686
82½	1653	84½	1697
83	1664	85	1708
83½	1675	85½	1719
84	1686	86	1730
84½	1697	86½	1741
85	1708	87	1752
85½	1719	87½	1763
86	1730	88	1774
86½	1741	88½	1785
87	1752	89	1796
87½	1763	89½	1807
88	1774	90	1818
88½	1785	90½	1829
89	1796	91	1840
89½	1807	91½	1851
90	1818	92	1862
90½	1829	92½	1873
91	1840	93	1884
91½	1851	93½	1895
92	1862	94	1906
92½	1873	94½	1917
93	1884	95	1928
93½	1895	95½	1939
94	1906	96	1950
94½	1917	96½	1961
95	1928	97	1972
95½	1939	97½	1983
96	1950	98	1994
96½	1961	98½	2005
97	1972	99	2016
97½	1983	99½	2027
98	1994	100	2038
98½	2005		
99	2016		
99½	2027		
100	2038		

The application of the Table is to multiply the weight of the lever and ball, D, in lbs., by the length from A to C, divided by A B, which gives the pressure upon the safety-valve; and this again divided by the area of the valve-seat, will give the pressure of lbs. per square inch.

To guard against the want of feed, I have come to the conclusion that a duplicate float apparatus is one of the most simple and practical appliances, although gauge-cocks, whistles, &c., are preferred by many; but a boiler fitted up without a check upon the ordinary apparatus is always liable to go wrong. A good safeguard against the water of one boiler being forced into another, consists of a flap at the bottom of the feed pipe, opening inwards, which will shut in case of interior pressure.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. MATTHIAS DUNN, Gov. Mine Inspector.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—The latest advices from Melbourne bring some interesting information with reference to the statistics of the gold fields of Victoria. The total produce for 1856 was 147 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. 7 ozs., which, calculated at 47. per oz., gives 14,134,108. This amount exceeds the produce of the previous year by 24 tons of gold, showing an increasingly favourable position, which may be chiefly attributed to the extended use of steam-power in crushing the quartz. This improvement was introduced in 1855, but the want of sufficient knowledge of the process prevented great results in that year. The banks were the principal traders in gold dust, but the competition causes loss. The duty of 2s. 6d. per oz. on export yielded a revenue of 375,470l.; the estimated loss by smuggling over 7,000l. and the quantity of gold received during the year at Melbourne was 2,425,369 ozs., and at Adelaide 1,868 ozs.—2,614,377 ozs. The quantity of gold dust taken to Adelaide, in 1856, was Customs returns, 1940 ozs.; smuggled, estimated 20,000 ozs.—21,940 ozs., or 13 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs. 4 ozs. Taken to Sydney, per Customs returns, 103,320 ozs.; or 13 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs. 4 ozs. The smuggling of gold to Tasmania had been going on pretty extensively, until the seizure made of 2000 ozs. in March last put a stop to it for a season: 5400 ozs. have paid duty, and 5241 ozs. evaded payment. The price of gold during the year has varied from 75s. to 77s.; the rate of exchange, drafts against gold, 2s. to 1 prem.; freight, 3d. to 4½d.; insurance, 1½ per cent.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Further discoveries of gold and copper have been made in South Australia. Two men, after much search, obtained 14½ ounces from some quartz ranges. It is of a thready and foliated character, just like what would be crushed from quartz. The men's statement was, in all respects, a straightforward and apparently truthful one. They believe the gold field to extend over a range of half a mile in width by thirty miles in length. The gold is of a different description to any obtained in Victoria, but its quartz matrix corresponds with that found at Bendigo. It is believed that at last a paying field has been discovered. It is situated beyond Brownhill Creek. For some weeks past a rumour had been current in Adelaide of a further discovery of copper to the northward. The seat of the discovery has been surveyed by a competent party, who has taken a mining lease. The situation of the mine is east of Mount Stuart, and bearing 100 miles north-north-east of Port Augusta, the road to which is easy of access, and well supplied with water from springs, at intervals of ten or fifteen miles, the whole of the way. The samples from the mine are of malachite and silver-grey ore of the richest description. The Inspector reports his having traced the lode at surface for 50 fathoms, bearing a continuous now as the discovery of the Burra Burra Mine did a dozen years ago. We have inspected a quantity of gold, weighing about 9 ozs., which, we were informed, was the produce of only twenty bucketfuls of quartz, and that the whole of the mineral was raised in one day; but, as the apparatus for crushing it was of the rudest description, considerably more time had been consumed in pulverising the rock and extracting the precious metal. The party in possession of the gold assured us that with proper appliances they had no doubt of being able to obtain fifty ounces of gold to one ton of quartz of the same richness with that on which they had been operating. We feel it necessary to add that the party referred to have exhausted the specially rich vein of quartz on which they had the good fortune to hit, and have not

since found anything equal to it. We presume that every one is sufficiently well acquainted with the character of auriferous quartz, and that they do not require to be reminded that it is only by a proper combination of machinery with manual dexterity, of capital with labour, that the working of auriferous quartz can be profitably carried on. The discovery may therefore be regarded as a permanent addition to our industry, rather than as a source of rapid wealth to individuals.

THE EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY.

We have had forwarded to us, from the Reform Club, a pamphlet, bearing on its wrapper the written signature of a noble lord, but issued from the press by a gentleman, whether noble lord or commoner it were idle to inquire, who sails himself, for the purposes of this act, "A Tooth of the Dragon." The work is entitled *Petition*, being, as the author asserts, "A review of the scheme for a railway from Portsea to Colchester, and an exposure of the motives which prompted it, the absurdities which characterise it, and the inevitable failure which awaits it," and dedicated "to its promoters and their victims." Now, we happen to be not its promoters, nor are we numbered amongst its victims, if any such there be; and yet, as guardians of the public purse, and as promoters, in one sense, of every project that they do not regard as a waste of capital, we have considered it our imperative duty not merely to notice this eminently anonymous and dangerously malicious attack, but to refute, in a few sentences, the specious arguments so elaborately put forth by the writer. First of all, the very length of the publication is its own condemnation, for we never knew a case where, to arrive at truth, it was necessary to wade through so much ink or dirt; for here every particle of dust which the breath of slander can stir is laboriously raised, to blind the clear vision of those who are to judge between the writer and the object of his attack. We cannot but feel indignant with the anonymous author of this publication, and for the simple reason that such "works of idleness" are calculated to do considerable mischief, both as regards private reputation and the continued advancement of that spirit of enterprise to which we owe almost every institution of any magnitude or importance in this country. But more especially do we feel indignant with a man who can thus use his pen, that he should prostitute his talents to gratify petty personal malevolence, or to serve any private object whatsoever, at the expense of truth and the public interest.

The importance of railway accommodation everywhere in this country is so well admitted and appreciated by the public, that we almost feel ashamed to be driven to state that the Tilbury and Southend Railway is an extremely convenient line, and one which the growing wants of the public have rendered indispensable to their comfort and accommodation. Excursionists, who by shoals avail themselves of this ready means of transit to their favourite haunts, would they say to a proposal to close up the Tilbury and Southend Railway?—a line which owes its origin to the spirit of the contractors who constructed it, and who, by their guarantee to the shareholders, have afforded to the public an accommodation with which they would not now readily dispense. To extend and accommodate still further is a proposition which has emanated from the same source to which we owe the Tilbury and Southend Railway; the proposed extension being by a line from Portsea to Colchester, affording a means of transit from the London station of the Blackwall Railway to Lowestoft and Norwich. We do not hesitate to say that such a scheme carried out would be a boon, not merely to the inhabitants of the particular districts travelled through, but to that large class of excursionist travellers whose origin dates with the institution of railways, and who are a source of immense profit to railway companies all over the world. But the proposed extension is, of course, opposed to the private pocket interest of a few men, and they have, therefore, used their means and influence to deceive the public by all sorts of misstatements as to the motives of the promoters of the scheme, and the consequences that will attend its accomplishment.

The publication of the pamphlet before us is one of the means adopted by the interested persons to whom we allude, and with the object we have stated. It is really important, however, in a strictly public sense, that erroneous statements, calculated to damage the public interest, should be at once exposed and contradicted. The writer begins his catalogue of errors by an assumption which is false, and which falsehood overthrows all his calculations based thereupon. He states the length of the line from Tilbury to Southend to be 16½ miles. Now, everybody knows that the length of the line is 19½ miles. How the writer could have had the boldness to ignore 3 miles in so short a length as 19½ miles we should be at a loss to imagine but for the other glaring errors which accompany this one; and from which we select one or two instances, bearing as they do their own contradiction on their face. He claims that the works were not constructed for a sum equal to 6000l. per mile—or, in other words, 1000l. per mile—for it appears by official returns that 3000l. per mile was spent in the land and conveying fees. Whoever heard of a proposition, solemnly put forth by the most rigid of railway economists, that a contractor should undertake the construction of a railway for the sum of 1000l. per mile? The notion is so utterly ridiculous, that of itself it is enough to turn into burlesque every statement contained in the pamphlet, and but for the insidious manner of the thing, the matter would be altogether beneath the notice of our readers. The subsequent statement of the writer, with reference to the expense of constructing the whole line between London and Southend, and the profit made by the contractors, may be as summarily disposed of.

He says the cost of the line was but 6000l. per mile, and that the contractors have a little balance in hand amounting to some 300,000l., with which to pay the difference between the profits earned and the sum of 6 per cent. guaranteed by them. Again we answer, the contractors are known to have received for constructing 36½ miles of railway, from Ilford to Southend, 530,000l. From this must be deducted the sum of 195,500l. for land and conveying; then further deduct the hypothetical 300,000l. which the anonymous writer says was "pocketed" by the contractors, and there would remain 33,500l. for the construction of the line and works! Would the author of this most slanderous publication accept such a contract? If not, why not? We believe that great contractors are often accused by other motives than mere gain in accepting or promoting contracts for national works; but whether so or not, when we know from experience that the results of their labours eminently serve the public interest, and promote the welfare and comfort of thousands of our fellow-subjects, it is monstrous that personal ill should be permitted to take the dangerous direction followed in this publication, where expense is not spared to promulgate a circulation of the evil report in every quarter calculated to be influenced by the slander.

If necessary, we shall not hesitate to return to the subject, for every page teems with flagrant errors—more than we have patience or space at present to expose.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending April 4, amounted to 420,347l., and for the corresponding week of 1856 to 407,873l., showing an increase of 12,474l. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 172,387l.; and for the corresponding week of last year to 170,131l., showing a decrease of 2256l.

The increase on the Eastern Counties amounted to 950l.; on the Great Northern, to 987l.; on the Great Western, to 1214l.; on the London and North-Western, to 763l.; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, to 731l.; and on the London and South-Western, to 2051l.; total, 3302l. But from this must be deducted 571l., the decrease on the London and Blackwall, and 989l. on the South-Eastern; together 1560l., leaving the increase as above, 2256l.

The receipts on the other lines in the United

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the TWENTY-FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway Company, held in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, on Friday, 13th March, 1857. **WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.** (Chairman of the Board of Directors), in the chair.

The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the Common Seal of the Company was attached to the Registers of Proprietors in presence of the meeting. The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the report of the directors, together with the balance-sheet and statement of accounts laid before the meeting, be received and adopted; and that dividends be now declared for the half-year ending 31st January, 1857:—On the Preference Stock of the company, at the rate of £4 10s. per cent. per annum; on the 4 per cent. Preference Half-Shares, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum; on the 5 per cent. Preference Half-Shares, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum; on the Preference Quarter Shares, No. 2, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum; and on the Consolidated Ordinary Stock of the Company, at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum; less income-tax in each case, and all payable on the 27th day of March current.

2. That the declaration of forfeiture of the undermentioned shares, of which due notice has been given, be confirmed; and that the directors be empowered to sell, cancel, or otherwise dispose of the same:—75 £50 Shares, Nos. 31,070 to 31,084, 9266 to 9290, 36,776 to 36,785, 36,900 to 36,909, 42,102 to 42,110, 42,977 to 42,991, 48,000 to 48,009, 48,124 to 48,132, 48,110 to 48,119, 42,649 to 42,658, 31,073 to 31,083, 15,707 to 15,716, 35,993 to 36,002, 10,819 to 10,828, 33,301 to 33,305, 73,067 to 73,10, 15,857 to 15,876, 35,543 to 35,552, 41,344 to 41,373, 13,703 to 13,741, and 21,409.

3. That John Young, Esq., who retires at this meeting, be re-elected one of the auditors of the company. **WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman.** The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are requested for the BUILDING of an ENGINE-HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, at per perch, including lime and clay, at NEW WHEAL VOR, adjoining Great Wheal Vor, in Breage, addressed to Messrs. DANIEL and VIVIAN, of Camborne (the local directors), on or before the 1st of May next.—For particulars, application may be made to the agent on the mine; or to Messrs. SMITH and SON, R.D. street, New Wheal Vor, March 30, 1857.

TO CARRIERS.—TENDERS are requested for the CARRIAGE OF STONE for an ENGINE-HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, at per perch, from Trevanor Quarry, in the parish of Stithney, to NEW WHEAL VOR, addressed to Messrs. DANIEL and VIVIAN, of Camborne (the local directors), on or before the 1st of May next.—For particulars, application may be made to the agents on the mine. New Wheal Vor, March 30, 1857.

TO IRONMASTERS.—MAGNETIC IRON ORE.—The CATHERINE and JANE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY solicit OFFERS for CARGOES of the above-named ORE, put on board at Port Madoe, North Wales, or delivered at Cardiff, Newport, or at Saitney, on the River Dee.

Subjoined is an analysis of the ore. The mine is situated in the Valley of Festiniog, about five miles from Port Madoe, and the Festiniog Railway passes through the property. An almost unlimited quantity of ore can be raised from the lode, which averages about 18 feet in width, and has been laid open for several hundred fathoms in length. Samples forwarded on application to the secretary, Mr. E. S. COPE, 11, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to the local agent of the company, Mr. A. B. CALLANDER, Dolbenman, Carnarvon, North Wales.

Analysis of Magnetic Iron Ore from the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine, near Port Madoe, North Wales.

From the small quantity of sulphur and phosphorus from the total absence of any other injurious constituents, and from the good percentage of iron, we are of opinion that the ore is of a good commercial quality.

(Signed) **H. M. NOAD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.**
JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, A LARGE FIELD AND RANGE OF IRONSTONE MINES, situated in the parish of Atherstone, Nottinghamshire, and immediately contiguous to the Erewash Valley Railway, and to the Nottingham and Erewash Canals. The mines are shallow, free from water, and easily worked, and contain the following kinds of stone of excellent quality, and having good percentage of metal:—viz., Brown Rake, Black Rake, Blue Rake.

Particulars may be obtained, and the ground viewed and stone inspected, on application to Mr. WILKINSON, Ilkeston, Notts.—April 8, 1857.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, or a meeting of the South Australian Copper Mining Company will be HELD on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1857, at the offices of the said company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at the hour of Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, for the following purposes, that is to say:—

1. To take into consideration a conditional agreement for the compromise of the suit of Thompson v. Armitage and Others; and either to sanction the said compromise, or to pass such resolution or resolutions with regard thereto as the said meeting shall think fit.

2. To approve the Drafts of the Deeds which will be submitted to the said meeting, for carrying into effect the Resolutions of the Special General Meeting of the said company, held on the 4th day of February last, for vesting all the property of the said South Australian Copper Mining Company in the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited). Signed, **W. L. WEBB, Sec. and Purser.** 11, New Broad-street, London. Dated April 9, 1857.

THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) will be HELD on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1857, at the offices of the said company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at the hour of Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, for the following purposes, that is to say:—

1. To take into consideration a conditional agreement for the compromise of the suit of Thompson v. Armitage and Others; and either to confirm the said compromise, or to pass such resolution or resolutions with regard thereto as the said meeting shall think fit. Signed, **W. L. WEBB, Sec. and Purser.** 11, New Broad-street, London, April 9, 1857.

GREAT SHEBA MINE.—At a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the company's offices, in Exeter, on the 16th January, 1857, Present: Edward Robt. Pemberton, John Ware, W. W. Jones, John Stogden, Thomas Emerson Greenhow, John J. Charles, Charles Thimbley, Charles Loxton, John Stephens, William Henry Pollard. Proxies presented by Edward Robert Pemberton for John Eglington, Samuel York Martin, John Beddoe, E. Thewenell, L. Thewenell, H. M. Eytton, and Hutton Rattenbury.

The Rev. E. R. PEMBERTON, Chairman. It was proposed by Mr. Stogden, and seconded by Mr. Greenhow:—That the papers of accounts be submitted to an investigation, consisting of Charles Martin, Esq., the Rev. E. R. Pemberton, Mr. W. H. Pollard, Mr. L. R. Jones, and T. E. Greenhow, Esq., who shall have access to all books, cost-sheets, vouchers, and other documents, and shall be empowered to require the attendance of Capt. Spargo and Richards, who shall be requested to give any explanation necessary for the elucidation of the accounts; and the said committee shall report the result of such investigation at the next general meeting of the shareholders.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE. Pursuant to the above resolution, a MEETING of the COMMITTEE was held at the company's offices, at No. 32, Bucklersbury, London, the 7th day of April, 1857, The Rev. E. R. PEMBERTON, Chairman.

The purser, Mr. Henry Vatcher, attended with the cost-book, cost-sheets, and accounts, for the examination of the committee; and the said book, cost-sheets, and accounts, were gone into and examined from the commencement of the mine, 13th August, 1850, to the 15th December, 1856 (ALTHOUGH THE SAID COST-SHEETS AND ACCOUNTS HAD BEEN DULY AUDITED AND PASSED AT EVERY SIX MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COMPANY, held at Exeter). This committee have satisfaction in being enabled to report to the shareholders that the accounts are satisfactory and correct, showing a balance in favour of the company up to the 15th Dec., 1856, of 212, 10s. 1d.; and that this committee have also the satisfaction to report that Mr. Vatcher courteously rendered every facility to the Committee for the examination of the same.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Pemberton, seconded by Chas. Martin, Esq.:—Resolved, that a summary of all the accounts, from August 12, 1850, to Dec. 15, 1856, inclusive, as examined by the committee, be printed, and circulated among the shareholders forthwith. **E. R. PEMBERTON, Chairman.**

CLARA SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). In 2000 shares of £4 each, £1 18s. 6d. per share paid. Incorporated under 19 and 20 Viet., cap. 47.

At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the offices, 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, on Thursday, the 24th April, 1857, Present: **ALEXANDER BRIDGE, Esq.**, in the chair.

The circular convening the meeting was read. The secretary stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders, he had made the necessary arrangements for introducing the company as a limited company, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and laid upon the table the Certificate of Incorporation. He then read the Memorandum of Association, and Articles of Association, which were signed by seven shareholders holding 955 shares.

Read.—Report from Capt. S. Trevelyan, of 1st inst., which was considered very satisfactory, as he expected in a few days to drain the old workings, where three or four productive bargains could be immediately worked to advantage.

A general balance account, from the commencement of the mine in January, 1853, to the 24th of April, 1857, also an abstract of accounts from the last meeting to the present, were laid before the meeting and passed.

Resolved.—That a call of 3s. per share be and is hereby made, payable on or before the 22d inst. (The shareholders present immediately paid their calls.) In reference to the threatened action of ejectment instituted by the landlord of the mine, Mr. Hancock (the solicitor of the company) explained that the bill of complaint filed on behalf of the company, and approved by leading counsel, had resulted in an injunction to restrain the plaintiff from executing the action of ejectment.

Resolved.—That the secretary be instructed to pay Messrs. Hancock and Sharp the sum of £50 out of the proceeds of the call, to be applied by them on account of the expenses of the pending proceedings in Chancery, and that they adopt the most stringent measures to enforce the granting of the lease of this valuable set.

Resolved.—That this meeting stand adjourned to Monday, the 4th May next. By order, **CHAS. D. BUTT, Sec.**

In the Court of Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE CAUSE OF HARVEY AND OTHERS v. FRANCIS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 24th day of March last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at WEST WHEAL BOLTON MINE, in the parish of Ludgvan, within the said Stannaries, on Friday, the 23d day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS:—

namely, One 30 in. cylinder ENGINE, 2 boilers 22 tons; 1 shears, 60 ft.; 16 ft. 12 in. rods; 14 ft. 12 in. pumps; 12 pieces; windrods; 12 ft. 12 in. pumps; 7 in. plunger-pole; horse-whim; pulleys and stand; 100 fms. whim-chain, whim, and 2 kibbles; 11 fms. iron stove ladders; boiler's roof; a quantity of bricks; about 14 tons of coal; several tons of new and old iron; 3 kibbles; bellows; 1 anvil and vice; 1 screw stock, taps and plates; smiths' and miners' tools; 2 beams and scales; a large quantity of new and old timber; grinding-stone; carpenter's sheds; a quantity of lime; and a variety of other materials and effects.

For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. JOHN JAMES, the officer in possession, on the mine; and for further particulars, to Messrs. HODGES and HOCKER, plaintiff's solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 8, 1857.

In the Court of Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, or DECREE, made in the Cause of—HARVEY AND OTHERS v. FRANCIS. THE CREDITORS in respect of WEST WHEAL BOLTON MINE, in the parish of Ludgvan, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 22d day of April inst., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 8, 1857.

THE DESIRABLE FARM OF PURZEDOWN, WITHIN A HALF-A-MILE OF THE BOROUGH OF TRURO, FOR SALE.

MR. TIPPET has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, that most desirable FARM, called PURZEDOWN, consisting of more than 37 acres of land, of which about 16A. 1s. 5r. are held in fee-simple, and about 20A. 3s. 4r. on a lease for 99 years, determinable on the deaths of two healthy lives, aged respectively 42 and 55 years; together with the DWELLING-HOUSE and necessary OUTBUILDINGS, superior WALLED GARDEN and ORCHARD.

This very desirable property, of which the purchaser may have immediate possession, is in the highest state of cultivation, within a ring fence, distant only half-a-mile from the borough of Truro, and for many years past in the occupation of Dr. Carlyn. Several small cottages, and a large barn, are attached to the property. The Hind will show the farm; and for further particulars, application may be made to the auctioneer, Lemon-street, Truro; or at the offices of Messrs. CARLYON and PAUL, solicitors, Truro.—Truro, March 31, 1857.

GREAT IRON SALE AT BISHOPWEARMOUTH, SUNDERLAND, IN THE TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN ROYAL MACHINERY IRONFOUNDERS, CHAIN AND ANCHOR MAKERS, BOILER BUILDERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, COLLIERIES OWNERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE has the honour of being commissioned by the Derwent Iron Company (prior to their disposing of the same) and valuable property known as the Bishopwearmouth Iron-Works) TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of April, 1857, the large and varied STOCK IN TRADE, including 1200 tons of NEW MERCHANT IRON, consisting of round iron, from 4 to 1½ in.; square iron, from 4 to 2 in.; flat bar iron, from 9 in. broad to 1 in.; angle iron; half-round iron, 1½ in.; convex iron, 3 in. to 1½ in.; ash-bar iron, various; nail rods of all descriptions; hoop iron, &c. Also, 100 tons of new malleable iron rails, 65, 68, and 75 lbs. the yard; new bridge-rails, 4, 6, and 12 ft. long, and 22 lb. to the yard; new 32 lb. rail-way-chains; and 20 tons of new boiler-plate of all useful sizes, and second-hand rails of various sizes.

Also, 400 tons of best scrap iron, forged billets and blooms, forge-ends, &c. Also, parts of NEW STEAM ENGINES, of from 32 to 4 in. cylinder, large boring-machine, a capital punching machine, several steam-boilers, numerous malleable and cast-iron shafts, travelling Goliath-crane, boiler-crane, iron ballast waggon, boiler-mould, patent weighing machines, by Pooley and others, steel-yards, portable winches, ships' winches, wood and iron blocks, jack screws, shears for iron, portable fan-lathes, large screw-bolts with nuts, washers, second-hand files and old steel, fire-bricks, new grindstones, old and new ropes, smiths' iron hammers, and smiths' tools of all descriptions; bellows, anvils, vices, saws, rod tools, mandrills, &c., many useful machinery-patterns; a considerable quantity of new and old timber, scantlings, second-hand chains; wagons, carts, bogies, and wheelbarrows; and other useful and valuable effects, which will be duly set forth in Catalogues, which will be issued on Thursday next, the 24th of April, and may be then had on application to the Derwent Iron Company, Bishopwearmouth; Messrs. MOUNSEY, JAMES, and Co., Grey-street, Newcastle; GEORGE FORSTER, Esq., Consett Iron-Works, Durham; Messrs. G. B. TOWN and Co., 2, Lawrence Pountney-lane, London; ALFRED TOMES, 169, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or to GEORGE HARDCASTLE, the Sunderland Sale Office.

The sales to commence, each day, at Ten for Eleven o'clock to a minute. Luncheon for purchasers at Twelve; and sales resumed at One o'clock. Sunderland Sale Office, March 26, 1857.

EXCELLENT MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MR. GUMMOE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at GREAT ROUGH TOP CONSOLS, situated about four miles from Cardiff, the following very excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—viz., an excellent 24 in. cylinder AIR MACHINE, complete, and nearly new; water-wheel, 18 ft. diam., 2 ft. breast, with crusher, complete, and drawing machine, attached; one turning lathe, complete, with tools.

14 9 ft. 17 in. pumps. 12 ft. 8 in. working.
17 9 ft. 7 in. pumps. 12 ft. 7 in. matches.
19 ft. 13 in. pump. 3 9 ft. 7 in. windrods.
16 ft. 13 in. pump. 12 ft. 12 in. windrods.
12 ft. 12 in. working. 23 ft. 6 in. door-frames and doors.
19 ft. 12 in. windrod. 220 fms. 2 in. flat-rods, complete, with pulleys and stands.
12 in. plunger-pole. 60 fms. ¾ in. capstan-chain.
12 in. pole-case, stuffing-box & gland. 10 fms. 1½ in. bucket-rods.
12 in. H-piece, with seatings. 50 fms. 9 in. main rods.
11 9 ft. 11 in. pumps. 140 fms. casings and dividings.
16 ft. 11 in. pump. 160 fms. ladders.
11 in. matching. 30 fms. 7 in. main rods.
15 ft. 10 in. pump. 10 fms. 2 in. bucket-rods.
212 ft. 10 in. workings. 20 fms. 1½ in. flat-rods.
49 ft. 10 in. windrods. 150 fms. wood air-pipes, and 11 tons of iron ditto.
16 ft. 10 in. windrods, flat-bottom. 34 fms. 12 in. launders.
24 ft. 10 in. doorpieces. 18 fms. 3 ft. launders.
15 ft. 10 in. doorpiece. 10 fms. 2½ in. round iron.

Capstan and shears; 2 horse-whims and poppet-heads, complete; shaft bob, complete; travelling bob; staples and glands; 30 in. and 36 in. bars; large pins and pump rings; 2 excellent beams, scales, and weights; 3 small ditto; 6 large shovels; 14 whim pulleys and stands; collar launders; a quantity of new oak, yellow pine, and Norway timber; a quantity of old timber in plank, &c.; cast-iron; air machine; 3 oak whim axles; water-wheel oak axle, with centre pieces, saddles and cranks, complete; 32 in. smiths' bellows; 2 anvils; 32 iron joints for flat-rods; new and old iron; 3 carpenter's benches; bell and stand; wheelbarrows; flat and round rope; leather; powder; safety-fuse; red, white, and sheet lead; pitch; patent cartridges; gaskets; hilts; lot of old brass and sundry other things. Also, superior lot of instruments, &c., consisting of 6 in. theodolite, complete; 6 in. theodolite, box of mathematical instruments; a box of paints, letter-press, an iron safe, cash-box, a cooking apparatus, 5 kitchen grates, &c.

The whole of the above will be found of excellent quality, and well deserving the attention of mine proprietors and others; and can be inspected on application to Capt. BRENTON, on the mine.

The lots being very numerous, the sale will commence at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely. Refreshments will be provided.

Dated Imperial Firm and Life and National Life Stock Insurance Offices, St. Austell, April 1, 1857.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, in Chester, subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, the INTEREST of the GLANRYAFON COAL MINE COMPANY of and in the MINES, SEAMS, VEINS, PITS, COURSES, and BEDS of COAL, CANNEL, SLACK, and IRONSTONE, which may be opened or discovered under all those fields or parcels of land situate on the south-south-east and south-west of the town of Mold, in the county of Flint, and contiguous thereto; bounded on the south by the turnpike, road leading from Chester to Ruthin, and land belonging to David Hughes, Esq.; on the south by lands belonging to Philip Cooke and Thomas Peers Williams, Esqs.; on the east by the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead Railway; and on the west by lands belonging to Samuel H. Thompson, Esq.; the whole of which contain 107 acres of land, statute measure, or thereabouts.

Together with the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the said Glanryafon Coal Mine, situate as above, comprising ONE DIRECT-ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING-ENGINE, 45 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, with three high-pressure boilers, with hemispherical ends; 1 vertical condensing-engine, 30 in. cylinder, with crank, 5 ft. stroke, with two low-pressure boilers, with hemispherical ends, with pumping and winding gear; a large quantity of rope, boring rods, and other implements; carpenter's and smiths' tools; counting-house furniture; together with sundry other fixtures, materials, stores, &c., too numerous to mention.

The mine is held for the residue of a term of 21 years, granted by an indenture of lease dated the 31st day of May, 1854, subject to the terms and conditions therein expressed, and is now offered with the above machinery, &c., for unreserved sale for the residue of the said term, subject as aforesaid, and subject to an agreement or alleged agreement for a sub-lease of part of the lands demised for the residue of the said term to Mr. Edward Walkinshaw.

For estates and permission to view, apply to the manager, Mr. J. W. HAWKINS, on the mine; or at the office of the company, 30, Chapel-street, Liverpool; and to inspect the lease, to Mr. ISAAC ATKINSON, solicitor, 30, North John-street, Liverpool.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES ON SALE.

For price, &c., apply to the MANAGER of the GREAT NORTHERN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), Bank-buildings, Mosley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MINERALS ON LOCH FINE, ARGYLSHIRE.

TO LET, A LARGE DEPOSIT OF IRON ORES (HEMATITE, RED and BROWN OXIDE) and SPATHOSE (NATURAL STEELSTONE), containing 35 to 70 per cent. The deposits are only 500 yards from the shore.

Also, an extensive deposit of COPPER (Yellow and Green Carbonate, &c.), and RED OXIDE, and white pyrites; and under it, in a deep ravine, laid open by a torrent, a large quantity of native pyrites of copper, very hard, and proved, on comparison, to be the same as found on Lord Breadalbane's estate near Loch Luban. Inspection is solicited.—Apply to Wm. FORLONO, Esq., Erins, near Tarbert.

SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF 500 VALUABLE SHARES IN THE DRAKE WALLS MINE; AND 216 VALUABLE SHARES IN THE NORTH FRANCES MINES.

TO BE SOLD, without reserve, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, with the approval of the Judge to whose Court the Cause of WAXIDE v. KANE was assigned, by Mr. THOMAS FOX, the person appointed by the said Judge to sell the same, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1857, at One o'clock precisely in the afternoon of each day, Thirty-six Lots, FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT SHARES in the DRAKE WALLS TINE MINE, situate at Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, and THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SHARES in the NORTH FRANCES MINES, situate at Illogan, in the same county. The whole of the Drake Walls Shares and 111 of the North Frances Shares will be sold on the former day, and the remainder of the North Frances Shares will be sold on the latter day.

Printed particulars and conditions may be had (gratis) of Messrs. TAYLOR and WOODWARD, 28, Great James-street, Bedford-row; of Mr. Wm. LADNER, 25, Bedford-place, Russell-square; of Messrs. LAWRENCE, PLEWIS, and BOTER, 14, Old Jewry, Chambers; of the auctioneer, at 93, Bishopgate-street Within; and at Garraway's, 28, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

COAL FIELDS IN NORTH WALES.

MR. HENRY BECKETT has several proved MINERAL TRACTS ON LANDS in FLINTSHIRE and DERBYSHIRE, varying in extent from twenty to upwards of 1000 acres; all are available by rail, and are of the best quality. A SMALL compact COLLIERY in full work to BE DISPOSED OF, with the Plant. It contains several beds of clay ironstone.—Wolverhampton, April 9, 1857.

COLLIERIES IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Cause of MURSET v. CLIFFE and OTHERS, and BAILEY and OTHERS v. MURSET and OTHERS, with the approbation of Vice-Chancellor Sir JOHN STUART, the cause to whose Court the said causes are attached, at the Bear Inn, at Newnham, in the county of Gloucester, by Mr. CHAS. BURTON, the person appointed by the said Judge for that purpose, on Friday, the 17th day of April, 1857, at Two o'clock.

TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS, or SHARES, of the COLLIERIES of the said Mr. MURSET, situate in the Forest of Dean, about 1½ mile from Coleford, and about six miles from Lydney, known as BIXSLADE, HOWLER SLADE, and OLD FURNACE COLLIERIES, valued to the Coalfield High Delf Vein. The three collieries are these collieries now in use are connected with the Severn and Wye Railway, and have been for a long time in work, and have produced about 85,000 tons of coal in the two years to Michaelmas last; they are worked by a receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery. The unexploited area of coal in the Bixslade and Howler Slade Collieries was estimated by an engineer to have been 118 acres at the close of the late Mr. MURSET in 1847; and the Old Furnace Colliery 198 acres. The collieries are held by Crown leases for terms of 500 years, at almost nominal rents, and are worked by the Crown of 2d. per ton.

Together with TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS of the PLANT and ROLLING STOCK belonging to the collieries.

Also, TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS of a FREEHOLD BRICK-YARD of the said Mr. MURSET, about two miles from the collieries.

Also, TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS of a FREEHOLD COTTAGE, with garden, stable, and 4 acres of land, at Lane-end, near Coleford, in the occupation of T. Bessell, and W. MAYNORT, solicitors, 5, Abchurch-lane, Blackfriars Bridge; Messrs. JAMES and Co., solicitors, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Mr. McGROGAN, solicitor, 10, Sile-lane, City; Messrs. MARRIOTT and Co., solicitors, 8, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; Mr. LEWIS, solicitor, 5, Gray's Inn-square; Mr. JONES, solicitor, 15, Gray's Inn-square; Mr. SNEYDER, solicitor, 9, Sile-lane; and Mr. C. G. JONES, solicitor, 11, Gray's Inn-square. And in the country, at the Bear Inn, Newnham; FRYER, solicitor, Coleford; Mr. CHARLES HASELL, solicitor, Bristol. And at the following inns:—Beaufort Arms Hotel, Monmouth; Beaufort Arms Hotel, Cheltenham; Angel Inn, Coleford; Bear Inn, Newnham; Feathers, Lydney; George Inn, Midsal; George Inn, Newent; Barrett's Royal Hotel, Ross; Angel Hotel, Aberystwyth; Westgate Inn, Newport.

ALFRED WALL, Chief Clerk.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. The BAILEY HILL COLLIERY and PLANT, now in full operation. It consists of 190 acres of unworked coal in the Yorkley or Nag's Head Vein, which makes good coke. It is situated in the south of the Forest, and is only about 3½ miles from the shipping port on the Bristol Channel. There are two pits and a level, by which the coal may be worked.

The ELLESMORE COAL FIELD, situated near Brear, of about 80 acres, containing the Coleford High Delf and other veins of the lower series, which are well adapted for the making and manufacture of iron.

Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

IRELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.

THE LESSEE of this very valuable property is desirous to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-invest a considerable sum, under the Limited Liability Act.

THE MINES comprise a vast amount of WHITE SILEX, used largely in the manufacture of porcelain and glass. CLAYS in great abundance, for earthenware, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.; and a thick bed of rich IRON ORE, with some MANGANESE. There are 24 years of the lease unexpired, and the royalty or rent is low. The requirements of Ireland, and the circumstances of the market, are singularly favourable for the establishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, flint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.

Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES DEKINEN, C.E., Rosellan, near Cork; or to Messrs. TUCKER and DUNCOMBE, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—BENDUFF AND FROE SLATE QUARRIES, SOUTH COAST OF IRELAND.

The above QUARRIES are now held under lease by the subscribers from J. S. Randle, Esq., Corsham (Bm. of Randle and Saunders, Bath Stone Quarries), who lately purchased under the Incorporated Estates Court.

The vein on which the subscribers are at work gives a width of 150 ft., with a dip front or face of 130 ft. deep, without water. The experience of 50 years tests the durability and closeness of the metal, the fineness of its texture, good colour, and fitness for all uses to which slate can be applied.

A rapidly increasing demand outside the local market, the facility of taking out an unlimited supply, and want of funds in the hands of the subscribers, induce them to offer this opportunity for the most profitable investment of capital, in partnership with the subscribers, who thoroughly understand the working of the concern. It is estimated that £1500 would give an unlimited supply of slates, and the royalty or rent is low. The requirements of Ireland, and the circumstances of the market, are singularly favourable for the establishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, flint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.

Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES DEKINEN, C.E., Rosellan, near Cork; or to Messrs. TUCKER and DUNCOMBE, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857.

All particulars given, and a faithful return of the working for the last two years, on application to MOKINS and PARSON, Benduff Slate Works, Rosscarbery.

SILKSTONE COAL.—TO BE LET, A FIELD OF SILKSTONE COAL, comprising about 500 acres, adjoining the Midland Railway. The seam is situate at a moderate depth, and is fully proved. Terms can be made with the owner to sink a shaft and lay dry the coal. The superior quality of the Silkstone coal for domestic purposes is now fully acknowledged by all parties.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. T. D. JEFFCOCK, Bank-street, Sheffield.

VALUABLE COAL MINES IN COPPILL, NEAR

PREVENT SMOKE AND INCREASE STEAM.—PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR, for MARINE and STATIONARY STEAM-BOILERS, and for LOCOMOTIVE and OTHER FURNACES.

Persons desiring to see the Patent Regulating Air-Door, and the Patent Safety Marine Boiler, and with reference, also, to his Patent Land Furnace, Domestic Stove, and other inventions comprised in his System of Smoke Prevention, apply to Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London (E.C.), where a great variety of models and drawings may be seen, and reports and testimonials obtained.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, Ceylon, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, ABERYSTWITHE, AND BRISTOL, CALLING AT HOLYHEAD, PORTMADEOC, ABERDOVEY, ABERAYRON, AND LLANELLY.

The CAMBRIAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED), unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, will dispatch, with goods and passengers, their new and powerful STEAMER, the "PLYNYMON," Capt. Wm. Watson, Master, or some other suitable vessel, as under:—

Wednesday, 1st April, at 2 a.m. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanelly.

Thursday, 9th April, at 6 a.m. Leave Bristol for Aberystwith and Liverpool, calling at Llanelly and Aberayron.

Wednesday, 15th April, at 12 noon. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanelly.

Tuesday, 21st April, at 8 a.m. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanelly.

Tuesday, 28th April, at 8 a.m. Leave Bristol for Aberystwith and Liverpool, calling at Llanelly and Aberayron.

N.B. The PLYNYMON may be expected at the several ports of call on or about the days following:—viz., Holyhead, 2d, 10th, and 22d; Portmadoc, 3d and 23d; Aberystwith, from Liverpool, 5th, 17th, and 24th; from Bristol, 12th and 30th; Aberdoey, 17th; Aberayron, 10th and 28th; Llanelly, 10th and 26th.

Loading berth at Liverpool, South-East side of Nelson Dock.

FARES.—From Liverpool and Bristol to Aberystwith, Portmadoc, Aberayron, Aberdoey, Cardigan, or New Quay: Saloon, 15s.; Second Cabin, 10s.—From Liverpool to Holyhead: Saloon, 8s.; Second Cabin, 5s.—From Bristol to Llanelly, and between either Aberystwith, Aberayron, Aberdoey, Cardigan, New Quay, Llanelly, Portmadoc, or Holyhead: Saloon, 10s.; Second Cabin, 7s.

N.B. Excellent accommodation for passengers, and a stewardess on board.

For freight, and further particulars, apply to the agents, JOHN JONES, Bridge-street, Aberystwith; WILLIAM LLOYD, Tanybryn, Aberdoey; BENJAMIN EVANS, Aberystwith; BENNETT WILLIAMS, Harbour Office, Portmadoc; JARED WILLIAMS, Holyhead; DAVID REEA, Llanelly; F.A. TAMPIN, Columbia-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool; E. T. TURNER, 12, Quay-street, Bristol; or to the managing director, W. S. CHALCROFT, at the company's head offices, Parthenon Chambers, 14, Regent-street, London.

PERREAUX'S PATENT PUMPS AND VALVES.—These PUMPS are warranted FREE from ALL LIABILITY TO CHOKES, or become otherwise DERANGED: the VALVES can be applied to any size or description of pumps, and are NOT AFFECTED by HEAT, COLD, ACIDS, or ALKALIES.

For further information, and view of working models, apply at the office of the patentees, PERREAUX and Co., engineers, &c., 39, Mark-lane.

VENTILATION IN COAL PITS.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.

THE POCKET ANEMOMETER, size 4 x 1½ in., £3 3s. This instrument is extremely portable, delicate, and quite correct.

PIT BAROMETERS, 2½ in. and 3 in. DIA., PIT LEVELS, &c.

To be had of the manufacturer, JOHN DAVIS, optician, Derby.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the fuse.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Fackmills, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON and CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.

DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to save COAL.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

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200	Botalack (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	230 235	391 50	0 0	Feb. 17, 1887.
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100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	13 0	0 0	July 31, 1886.
1000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	3	0 0	0 0	July 1, 1886.
6000	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	1	0 0	0 0	July 20, 1886.
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300	Cefa New Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55	3 0	0 0	Sept. 4, 1885.
1000	Collaun (copper), Illogan	10	55	1 0	0 0	Mar. 26, 1887.
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30000	Craven Moor (lead), Cardiganshire	60	140	70 0	0 0	Aug. 28, 1886.
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500	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	85	21 0	0 0	Feb. 10, 1887.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	340	280 0	7 10	Feb. 23, 1887.
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	6 1/2	11	0 5 0	0 0	Jan. 11, 1884.
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1024	Gomans (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	17	0 7 6	0 7	Dec. 21, 1885.
6000	Great South Tolgus (S.E.)	2 1/2	14 1/2	0 2 0	0 2	June 20, 1885.
26686	Great Wheel (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	100	140	221 10 0	7 10	Feb. 27, 1887.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	140	212 0	0 7	Apr. 18, 1884.
1024	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	6 1/2	216 0	0 2	Nov. 25, 1886.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 2 0	0 0	Jan. 26, 1887.
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8 1/2	52 17 3	1 10	Mar. 8, 1887.
2580	Iole of Man (Limited)	25	42	380 0	5 0	Mar. 10, 1881.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	34	13a. 6d.	1370 0	50 0	Jan. 17, 1887.
20	Laver Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1053 0	2 0	Feb. 17, 1887.
150	Laxey (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	85	0 10 0	0 10	Dec. 20, 1885.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	18 1/2	122 1/2	233 0	2 0	Apr. 2, 1887.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	122 1/2	0 5 0	0 3	Sept. 7, 1885.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	47	10a. 6d.	1 2 0	0 3	May 21, 1886.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 11 0	0 2	June 22, 1883.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3	16 1/2	12 5 0	0 10	Jan. 1, 1887.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16 1/2	0 1 0	0 1	Apr. 30, 1885.
5000	Nantawale and Penrhyn, Limited (2 1/2% shares)	1 1/2	2	0 3 0	0 1	Nov. 29, 1884.
7500	Nantlle Vale (plate), Llanfyllin	1	1	0 2 0	0 1	May 21, 1886.
6100	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2a.	1 1/2	48 0	0 2	Dec. 17, 1885.
470	Newlands Mining Company, Co. Down	50	35	320 0	2 0	Dec. 26, 1884.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan	20	20	240 10 0	4 0	Sept. 26, 1883.
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200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkingborne	100	365	17 11 6	2 0	Apr. 4, 1887.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	57 4 6	3 0	Feb. 18, 1887.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uney Lelant	207	13a. 2d.	0 7 0	0 3	June 18, 1886.
2500	Rhodydd and Bachelidon (lead)	11 1/2	13	30 0	1 0	Feb. 9, 1887.
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12000	Roskilly Consols (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	6a.	1 1/2	446 0	10 0	Jan. 27, 1887.
236	South Cardigan (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 1/2	350	80 0	0 0	June 18, 1885.
178	South Crinan (copper), St. Austell	19	285	74 0	10 0	Mar. 2, 1887.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	155	403 13 6	5 0	Apr. 20, 1887.
405	South Wheel (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	184	18a. 9d.	1 12 0	0 2	Dec. 10, 1883.
1024	Sperne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	33	320 335	4 3 0	0 10	June 18, 1886.
280	Sperne Moor (copper), St. Just	237	7a. 8d.	0 17 6	0 7	Apr. 1, 1882.
979	St. Aubyn and Grell (cop., tin), Breage	34	14a. 1d.	903 0 0	8 0	Feb. 17, 1887.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	130	4 13 6	0 2	Feb. 7, 1886.
9600	Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 1/2	1	7 18 0	0 3	Dec. 9, 1887.
2000	Tinroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	5	8 11 3	0 3	Dec. 29, 1885.
6048	Treban (silver-lead), Menheniot	3	5	1 15 0	1 0	Feb. 21, 1884.
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	19 1/2	467 15 0	5 0	June 4, 1885.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	80	403 13 6	5 0	Apr. 20, 1887.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	80	1 12 0	0 3	Apr. 2, 1887.
4056	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	3 1/2	3 1/2	53 0	3 0	Dec. 20, 1884.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	75	61 5 0	2 0	Feb. 12, 1886.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	220	0 3 0	0 1	May 8, 1886.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	5	5	0 10 0	0 3	July 16, 1885.
10500	Welsh Pottery (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card.	5	5	0 12 0	0 3	July 16, 1885.
2000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 1/2	35	10 1 0	0 12	Mar. 19, 1887.
236	West Cardigan (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	2 1/2	165	278 5 0	4 0	Mar. 19, 1887.
256	West Darnell (copper), Gwennap	210 7	130	18 0	2 0	Mar. 19, 1887.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	14	28 5 0	0 10	Apr. 8, 1887.
400	West Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	360	61 10 0	5 0	Feb. 16, 1887.
1238	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	7 1/2	7	8 10 0	0 10	Oct. 29, 1885.
240	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5	447 10 0	1 0	Feb. 18, 1887.
512	Wheel Charlotte (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 1/2	370	821 5 0	3 0	Mar. 17, 1887.
256	Wheel Charlotte, Penryn	3 1/2	4	1 10 0	0 10	Sept. 9, 1885.
5700	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	500	23 0 0	8 0	Dec. 18, 1887.
5000	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	4 1/2	14a.	2 8 0	0 3	Dec. 22, 1886.
1024	Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin	5 1/2	5	0 24 0	0 1	Jan. 14, 1886.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50	95	2575 10 0	8 0	May 10, 1884.
1024	Wheel Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	2a.	3	0 2 0	0 2	Feb. 24, 1887.
512	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1 1/2	30	5 10 0	0 3	Mar. 24, 1887.
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uney Lelant [S.E.]	1 1/2	19 1/2	3 5 0	0 15	Dec. 15, 1886.
470	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 1/2	18	31 0 0	1 0	Sept. 5, 1886.
448	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uney Lelant	19 1/2	35	73 0	4 0	Mar. 14, 1887.
1024	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8	46	25 12 6	2 0	Mar. 10, 1887.
40	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	206 15 0	9 0	Feb. 20, 1887.
210	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uney Lelant	31 1/2	32 1/2	40 10 0	3 0	Aug. 23, 1882.
198	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	150	274 10 0	2 10	Feb. 9, 1887.
1040	Wheel Trevelyan (sil.-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 1/2	25	26 10 0	1 5	Feb. 1, 1887.
1024	Wheel Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwinnar	10 1/2	5	5 10 0	2 6	Jan. 17, 1887.
496	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	7 1/2	7 1/2	26 5 0	0 3	Jan. 17, 1887.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	30	26 5 0	0 12	Jan. 8, 1887.

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	51 1/2	2	4 5 0	0 15	Nov. 21, 1885.
51846	Baden, Grand Duchy of	2	1 1/2	0 0	0 1	Nov. 6, 1882.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	26 1/2	1 1/2	34 17 6	0 10	Dec. 1884.
2464	Buenos Aires (copper), South America	119	63	175 0	5 0	Sept. 4, 1886.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	63	84 12 0	3 0	Feb. 19, 1887.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1 1/2	14	0 1 0	0 1	Mar. 28, 1884.
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	14	5 8 0	0 10	May 9, 1886.
20000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	14	9 10 0	0 10	June 25, 1886.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	7 1/2	4 0 6	0 5	Mar. 21, 1887.
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 4 3	0 1	Sept. 3, 1886.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	1	0 2 6	0 2	Sept. 29, 1885.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company (Limited)	3	9	1 0 0	1 0	June 26, 1885.
10000	Pontal (silver-lead), Brazil [S.E.]	15 1/2	2 1/2	33 0 0	1 5	July 12, 1885.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	15 1/2	2 1/2	0 19 0	0 7	Nov. 30, 1884.
104000	Rio Grande (silver-lead), Linares	1	2a. 6d.	34 7 6	1 0	Nov. 26, 1885.
11000	San John del Rey (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	15	22	0 9 0	0 7	Nov. 30, 1884.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.]	28 1/2	3 1/2	1 16 6	0 4	Feb. 14, 1885.
70000	Waller (gold), Gooseland Co., Virginia	1	1	0 9 0	0 9	July 2, 1885.
70000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10	3 1/2	6 15 0	0 7	Dec. 12, 1885.
81676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	1	0 1 8	0 1	Apr. 17, 1885.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Co.	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000	Admiden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
40000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
60000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
60000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
53010	Cologne Mining Company	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
350000	Copper Mines of Eng. [S.E.]	37	33 1/2	37	37	37
12000	Ditto, Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. [S.E.]	27	27	27	27	27
12400	Fort Bowen, New Granada	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
25000	Fortuna	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000	Great Ngar Valley, Spain	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000	Iberian, Limited (sil.-ld.), Spain	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2309	Kingthral M. A. G., Germany	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
60000	Liberty	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6000	Abney Consols (lead), Cardigan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000	Armadillo (cop.), near Ashburton	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
400	Balmoon Con. (tin), Uney Lelant	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
6000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Bedford Consols	9a.	5	5	5	5
508	Bell and Lanthorn, Gwennap	11	5	5	5	5